

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

NO. XIV.—FOR FEBRUARY, 1797.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, OLD LILLY, has very agreeably displayed his talent at prediction, and I doubt not, that the close of the year will give him the credit of more accomplished prophecies, than ever could be exhibited by his name-fake, with those renowned seers, *Wing* and *Partridge*, to boot. I do not pretend to see farther than he into the general scene of human affairs; but there is one particular department which he has but slightly touched upon, in which I presume to think myself qualified to make some addition to the history of the coming year. This is the state of *literary occurrences* which are to take place during its course; and if you, sir, will indulge me with a place in your next Magazine, I hope to convince your readers, that *Old Lilly* is not the only prophet in the present age, out of a mad-house. I shall imitate him in uttering my predictions with a clearness of language, that shall leave no doubt, after the event, whether they are really accomplished or not.

LITERARY PROPHECIES FOR 1797.

I discern in embryo three new tragedies, five comedies, and six musical entertainments, for the London Theatres. The tragedies will be splendid, stately, and abundantly loyal—they will be praised in the papers till nobody goes to see them. The comedies will be partly sentiment, partly farce; and two of them, at least, by the efforts of the actors for whom they are written, will be preserved from oblivion till the year 1798. The musical pieces will certainly expire with the almanacs.

A new imposition will be practised on the black-letter gentlemen with some success; but the hero, this year, will not be Shakspeare, nor will a six shilling book be written, after its detection,

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to prove that it ought to have been believed.

The controversy about the talents of women, which you, Mr. Editor, after setting on foot, so cruelly left in the lurch, will give birth to two bulky volumes, from a female pen; which will, at least, prove that lightness and vivacity are not, as has been supposed, characteristic of the writers of that sex.

The Oxford University press will this year be chiefly employed in printing catechisms for the use of French emigrants and their converts; yet some progress will be made in re-editing a German edition of a forgotten classic. N.B. Dr. Bradley's astronomical papers will *not* appear this year.

The alliance of church and state, and the consanguinity of *all* religions, will be ably supported by an eminent divine, in full prospect of a seat on the episcopal bench.

The political world will be thrown into a strange ferment towards the end of autumn, by an extraordinary publication of an extraordinary character, containing a renunciation of all former principles. I am sorry that the delicate nature of the subject obliges me, in this instance, to adopt some part of the ambiguous language of other prophets.

The elegant press of Bulmer will, this year, send forth a Collection of *the Puerile Poetry of England*; wherein the popular compositions of "H. y my kitten, my kitten;" "Jack and Gill went up the hill;" "There were three crows they sat on a stone;" and a variety of the like kind, will be carefully edited and illustrated with historical and critical notes, by a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries. Vignettes, head and tail pieces, and designs, by a lady of quality, as usual.

Two Pindaric Odes, by a hackney coachman; a Collection of Sentimental Sonnets, by a water-woman; and an Epic Poem, in twenty books, by a printer's

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ter's devil ; composed in types, instead of being committed to paper, will agreeably entertain the lovers of poetry.

An infallible method of cure for the yellow fever, which wants only a trial beyond the Atlantic to demonstrate its efficacy, will be communicated to the public by a young graduate from Scotland.

A new project of nutrition, by inhaling the gales of baker's, cheesemonger's, and cook's shops, will administer food to the pneumatic speculators.

I see this moment on the road from Edinburgh, two bulky MSS. one, an absolutely new Theory of the Human Understanding ; the other, a Complete History of the Proceedings of one of the Provincial Synods ever since the Reformation ; but whether any bookseller will be found to undertake their publication, my art does not positively inform me.

A novel, by a lady, will make some noise ; in which the heroine begins by committing a rape, and ends with killing her man in a duel.

A Proposal for a Reform in Law-proceedings, published under the name of an eminent barrister, will greatly astonish the gentlemen of the long robe, and occasion much debate as to its authenticity, till a statute of lunacy taken out against the author will clear up the matter.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, I foresee the setting up of three new Magazines, furnished with all the meretricious baits and decorations that are calculated to draw in purchasers ; but I do not see in any of them, a rival to the *Monthly Magazine*.

Your most obedient,

February 5, 1797. TIRESIAS, Jun.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The following humorous effusion, in imitation of the style of Dr. Johnson, fell from the pen of the HONOURABLE THOMAS ERSKINE, about sixteen years since. It is supposed to have been written by the Doctor, who was then at Buxton, after coming out of the bath, and addressed to his friend, Mr. Boswell, in Scotland.

FORTUNE often delights to exalt what nature has neglected, and that renown which cannot be claimed by intrinsic excellence, is often derived from accident. "The Rubicon was ennobled by the passage of Cæsar," and

the bubbling up of a stream in the middle of a lime-quarry, has given celebrity to Buxton.

The waters, in which it is agreed no mineral properties reside, and which seem to have no better claim to superior heat than what is derived from comparing them with the almost Siberian atmosphere that surrounds them, are said, however, to possess a spirit, which, though too volatile and unknown to receive a name from the chemists of graver ages, have, in this fanciful æra, when macaroni philosophers hold flirtation with science, taken the lead of all the other elements, and those whose nerves have found no relief in change of sky, or variety, seek for a refuge here, in *fixed air*.

Amazing, indeed, is the avidity with which all ranks of mankind seek after that health, which they have voluntarily alienated to disease. Like methodists, who hope for salvation through faith without works, invalids come here in hopes to find in the well, that vigour they lost in the bowl ; and to absorb in the bath, the moisture that evaporated at the ball, or in the stews.

For this purpose, they venture to this dreary spot, which contemplates, with envy, the highlands of Scotland ; surrounded by barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual — where scarce an inhabitant is to be seen, unless when the sun (whose appearance is justly considered as one of the wonders of the Peak) draws them out, from a curiosity natural to man, to wonder into what cavern the storm has retired. Yet this is summer ; and if the winter holds its natural proportion, the inhabitants of the hall, who are not thirty yards from the well, must pass months without any communication with it. Yet here, the same folly which created disease, for the cure of which so much is suffered, obstructs the operation of the remedy from which so much is hoped. Animated by the appetite, which even the diluent powers of common water, assisted by the vibrations of exercise, and the collusive hilarity of reciprocal salutation, would give to a body obstructed by gluttony and rest ; they devour, with delirious hunger, a farinaceous sponge*, with its interstices undulated in butter, which might smile with contempt at the peristaltic exertions of an elephant, and of which, the digestion would be no less an evil, than the obstruction : if

* Muffins.

obstructed,

obstructed, it convulses the stomach with rancid exhalations; and if, by its gravity, it finds its way to the bowels, it tumbles them with flatulent paroxysms: by its detention in both, it becomes acrimonious and mephytic; and, while its fumes arise and salute the brain with palsy, its *caput mortuum* descends, and lays the foundation of fistula. Very providentially, however, the evils of breakfast are not aggravated by the dinner. Dinner is rather a ceremony here, than a repast; and those who are delicate and sick acquire popularity, by disseminating among the multitude that food, which nothing but rude health, both of body and mind, could digest. When it is finished, the chaplain calls upon the company to be thankful for what they have received; and the company, remembering they have breakfasted, join in the thanksgiving.

The evils of the day are likewise happily alleviated by the early hour of going to bed; and, if sleep forsakes the pillow, even fancy itself cannot charge it upon the supper.

There are, notwithstanding, here, upwards of two hundred people, who, by talking continually of how much nature has left undone, and how little art has done for the place, increase the spleen they hope to cure at it; who speak with rapture of the beauties and pleasures of Matlock, which, though within their reach, they never go to; and who hoping, by the power of imagination, to convert a smoking cauldron into a cold bath, relax, and wash to sensitive agony, those fibres, which require the tension of the bow-string, and the rigour of steel!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extensive circulation of your Magazine, and the popularity it has justly acquired, render it one of the most proper vehicles for conveying to the public, a plan which has been often in my contemplation, and which appears calculated to serve the interests of science and literature, not less essentially than a more elaborate undertaking.

Previous to the happy invention of printing, it was impossible to acquire erudition otherwise, than through the medium of those great academical institutions, which certainly, since the revival of letters, have nobly contributed to the improvement of mankind. When

books were scarcely to be procured, it was absolutely necessary to attend to oral instruction. The domestic man, who could not enrol himself as a member of an university, was placed out of the reach of improvement; the late student knew not how to cultivate his hitherto neglected faculties; and the female sex were totally excluded. It has, however, been well remarked, that since that great discovery to which I allude, every bookseller's shop is become an University in itself. There are few sciences which may not be acquired from books, as well as from lectures; and the modern languages are as much the repositories of knowledge, as the ancient. There are, however, few advantages entirely free from inconveniencies, and thus the multiplicity of books is attended with a difficulty to the student, in the choice and selection. He who resolves to study without the aid of a tutor, knows not where to begin; and the facility of acquiring knowledge, is lessened by the danger of embracing error.

I have been, sir, a self-taught man myself, and I cannot but remember, with pain, the difficulties I have encountered, and the time I have lost, for want of that information which a man of some reading might, with ease, have imparted. I have, therefore, long wished for an opportunity of pointing out to young persons, who may now be in the situation in which I then was, a few initiatory treatises, as guides, in the several walks of science and literature, which may render their journey less fatiguing, and their course less devious than mine have been. This opportunity it is, sir, in your power to afford me; and I flatter myself, you will not find it to your disadvantage to appropriate a small part of your Magazine, to an article which may be eventually of no inconsiderable use to the younger part of your readers—for, since time is one of the most valuable of our possessions, he who instructs us in the œconomy of that article, is a benefactor to mankind.

As I shall not address myself to proficients in the several sciences, it is not my intention to enter into any criticisms on those elaborate works, which are more calculated for the use of professors, than of students—I shall chiefly confine my endeavours to the task of enumerating such elementary treatises, as may lead to a general acquaintance with the most useful branches of human knowledge. I have not the vanity to believe, that either my reading is so extensive,

or my judgment so correct, that I shall not be sometimes mistaken. I do not presume to seat myself upon the bench; I shall be content to act in the humbler capacity of crier of the court—as I shall only mention those authors in which I am conversant myself, some valuable productions will, of course, be overlooked. I shall hold myself, however, obliged to any of your correspondents, who will undertake to correct my statements, or supply my deficiencies; and to your readers I shall say, in general, that though I pretend not to infallibility, I may yet be of some service; or in the words of a well-known author—

— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

Natural philosophy is, if not the most useful, at least, one of the most captivating of the sciences. To be totally ignorant indeed of that world which we inhabit, must afford a painful sensation; and he who can observe the various phenomena of nature, without wishing to explore the causes, must be destitute of that curiosity which is almost a characteristic of man. But in this science, more than in any other, discoveries are multiplied; new theories are almost every day presenting themselves to our notice; and new systems are explored. The important, but recent, discoveries concerning the composition of natural bodies, and particularly the aerial fluids, have been only lately methodised and collected; and I should have been at a loss to name an elementary book, had not your last retrospect of literature, directed our attention to Dr. GREGORY'S *ECONOMY OF NATURE*, as "a comprehensive and well-arranged summary of physical knowledge, judiciously adapted to conduct those who have not leisure for extensive reading, into a general acquaintance with nature." The work itself I have procured, and examined with some attention, and I can safely give it my sanction, as comprehending all the most important of the new discoveries, and as explaining them in a remarkably clear and intelligible manner. The second book, which treats of the nature of fire and heat, I would particularly recommend to the attention of students, since I have not seen the doctrine, which it explains, before in print—I have, however, myself, long been in possession of the substance of it, in a MS. copy, of the justly admired Dr. Black's *Lectures*, which I obtained from a student at

the University of Edinburgh, and from those lectures the Doctor must have selected his principal materials. The different species of airs are more correctly and clearly described in his fourth book, than I have observed in any other publication; and the whole of the second volume, which relates chiefly to the structure of the earth, and the materials of which it is composed, is well deserving the attention of the student, and will serve as an excellent introduction to the study of mineralogy.

MR. NICHOLSON'S *INTRODUCTION TO NATURAL PHILOSOPHY*, is a very comprehensive and accurate work on these subjects. The third book, which treats of astronomy, I should particularly recommend, as well as the preceding book, which is connected with the same subject. The books on electricity and magnetism, are short, but satisfactory. The chemistry is, in part, out of date, as it is compiled on the old phlogistic principles, yet the greater portion of it is still correct, and may be read with improvement. Mr. Nicholson's book, I must add, however, is better adapted to the use of those who have made some progress in philosophy, than to mere beginners; but it may serve as an useful companion to those who are attending, or have attended, lectures.

DR. ENFIELD'S *INSTITUTE OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY*, is professedly intended for those who are instructed in the first principles of mathematics; and to such, I will venture to recommend it, as one of the clearest and best books on the subject: it was apparently intended to serve as a textbook to lecturers, &c. and it is certainly well adapted to the use of students, who attend academical courses of lectures. The optics, I think, particularly able and clear. The late Mr. FERGUSON'S *LECTURES* are admirably adapted to the use of beginners; they require no previous acquaintance with mathematics, and the style is simple and perspicuous. It is well known that Mr. Ferguson's forte was mechanics, and this subject constitutes the most valuable part of his lectures. I say nothing of Dr. Goldsmith's philosophy, since, though it is beautifully written, it is superficial, and in some parts, erroneous.

Those readers who, without any considerable knowledge of mathematics, wish to acquaint themselves particularly with the discoveries of Newton, will find them detailed in a popular and pleasing style,

style, in Dr. PEMBERTON'S VIEW OF THE NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY. VOLTAIRE'S account of the Newtonian philosophy, though very superficial, is yet pleasing; I have always, in particular, admired his account of the discoveries on light and colours, and his explanation of the phenomena of the rainbow. Another French book I must also mention, with commendation, as a general work on natural and experimental philosophy, and that is, BRISSON'S TRAITE ELEMENTAIRE DE PHYSIQUE, to which I can perceive Dr. Gregory, in his late work, has considerable obligations. There are also some detached treatises on particular topics of philosophy, which are popular and useful. Dr. PRIESTLEY'S HISTORY OF ELECTRICITY and of OPTICS, are both of them replete with entertainment and instruction. Mr. Cavallo's treatises on air, &c. and Mr. Adams's work on electricity, are well deserving attention. The lectures published by the latter gentleman, I have not read, but I have heard them respectfully spoken of. GRAVESANDE'S INTRODUCTION, and HELSHAM'S LECTURES, are old; but they are scientific, though somewhat abstruse; and I have seen a work on experimental philosophy, in three volumes, by the late Benj. Martin, which I thought good for the time in which it was compiled, viz. about forty years ago, if I rightly remember.

One or two, however, of the first books which I have recommended in this letter, will enable any person to read with advantage, the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, in which most of the new discoveries, at least in this country, are, from time to time, recorded. I know not whether the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE is still continued; it was an excellent and useful periodical repository for the scattered parts of science. But I perceive, sir, that I have already exceeded the usual limits which, I believe, you allot to such addresses as this; — if you approve of my correspondence, I shall be tempted occasionally to resume it, and shall, before long, transmit to you a short essay on the study of history — in the mean time, I am, sir, with many thanks for the entertainment which your Publication has already afforded me,

Your most humble servant,

Feb. 20, 1797. NEPIODIDASCALOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reputation which Mr. Marsh has acquired by his letters to Mr. TRAVIS, a work, which will vie in critical acumen, industry, and genius, with any ever published in this country, is too well established to receive addition from farther testimony: yet, as Mr. Travis has gotten the manuscript in dispute in his own possession, and threatens, notwithstanding his repeated defeats, to write again, it may not be improper to state to your readers, that the greatest critic in biblical literature now living, is decisively of opinion, that the fact is completely proved. Greifbach, in the prolegomena to his new edition of the Greek testament, speaks of Mr. Marsh's discovery in the following manner:

Steph. I.) detectus nuper est a Marshio in publica bibliotheca Universitatis Cantabrigienfis, ubi figla K k. 6. 4. notatus est. Quondam Vatabli fuerat, amici Stephani. Hunc omnino codicem Stephani I) esse: validissimis argumentis evicit Marshius.

The consequences of this discovery are fatal to Mr. Travis and his adherents, if he has any, in this, or any other, kingdom; and the learned and religious world must rejoice, that this controversy has occasioned the most accurate researches of a PORSON, a MARSH, and a GRIESBACH, into the value of the edition of the Greek testament, which is the basis of most of the testaments in the vulgar languages of Europe. I remain, sir, your's,

London, Feb. 11, 1797. INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiries made last month, by your correspondent B, I beg leave to state, that there are, to my knowledge, eight pieces preserved of the poetry of Hywel, the son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales. The volume, No. IV, of the Welch School Collection, being a transcript, made by Dr. Davies, of the poetry of the middle ages, contains copies of the number above specified; and, the following is one of them, accompanied by a literal translation, by

Your humble servant,

MEIRION.

Hywel ab Owain a gant yr Arwyl hon.

Caravi gar wenglaer o du gwerylan,
Men yd gar gwylder gweled gwylan;
Ydgarwni cyned, can ni'm cared yn 'rwy,
'Ry eizun ovwy, i ar veingan,

I edryc

I edryç vy çwaer, çwerthin egwan ;
 I adrawz caru can doeth i'm 'ran ;
 I edvryd vy lledvryd, a'i lled ovrwy
 I edryd, llywv lliw ton dylan.
 'Liwiant o'i çyvoeth à zoeth atan,
 'Liw eiry 'lathyr oervel ar uçel van,
 'Rag val ym cozidi yn 'Lys Ogyrvan.
 Çweiris o'i hazaw hi azoed cynran ;
 Èthyw a'm encidi ; athwyv yn wan !
 Neud athwyv o nwyv yn ail Garwy Hir,
 I wen a'm lluzir yn 'Lys Ogyrvan !

TRANSLATION.

Hywvell, the son of Owain, sang this ode.

I love the white glittering walls, on the side of the bank, clothed in fresh verdancy, where bashfulness loves to observe the modest seamew's course. It would be my delight, though I have met with no great return of love, in my much desired visit, on the sleek white steed, to behold my sister, of flippant smile ; to talk of love, since it is come to my lot ; to restore my ease of mind ; and to renew her slighted troth with the nymph as fair as the hue of the shore-beating wave.

From her country, who is bright as the coldly-drifted snow upon the lofty hill, a curse has come to us, that I should be so treated with disdain in the Hall of Ogyrvan.

Playful, from her promise, was newborn expectation ;—the is gone with my soul away : I am made wretched ! Am I not become, for love, like Garwy Hir, to the fair one, of whom I am debarred in the Hall of Ogyrvan ?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE I acknowledge with gratitude the very great obligations we owe to divines and philosophers, for the valuable precepts they have laid down, to guard us against those vices which are followed by great calamities, and for the no less important consolation they afford us against such evils as we can neither foresee nor prevent ; I regret much that they have narrowed their labours by addressing themselves to mankind in general. This may seem an extraordinary objection, but it will appear very justifiable, when you consider that the advice which is given to all is seldom accepted by any, and that it is individual application only which can give it effect. These sages of ancient and modern times deserve great praise for what they have done, for cheering the hearts of men in the hour of anxiety, for affording consolation in the hour of distress, and for suggesting a lively hope even on the brink of despair. But these are things in which man, *as man* only is concerned. It is much, but it is not all ; and where they have, in my opinion, fallen short,

is in handing down no advice, no precepts, no comfort, adapted to the case of men of fashion, women of ton, and persons of distinction ; nor have they been more attentive to the distresses which befall us as members of the corporation, as chairmen of clubs, and as guests at a table.

Now, sir, these and other distresses of a like kind, which I shall enumerate, although usually set down among the "little things" which are, or ought to be, beneath our attention, are really among the greatest misfortunes of life : first, because they are perpetually recurring, and add, therefore, to the general mass of unhappiness ; and, secondly, because not one of those philosophers and divines who have made the afflictions of human life their study, have condescended to say one word about them, or have mentioned them with indifference and contempt. All this appears to me very extraordinary, and to detract much from the utility of their labours. You will permit me, therefore, to enter a little minutely into a subject which is highly interesting, and for aught I know, hitherto untouched.

I believe, sir, that if we will set about analyzing and decomposing our respective portions of happiness and unhappiness, we shall find that each is made up of an infinite series of "little things." Little things, then, "being great to little men," ought not be beneath the attention of those who assume the chair of authority, direct our judgment, prescribe our sentiments, and regulate our hopes and fears. These have given us admirable counsel against excessive grief for the loss of relatives, and the loss of fortune : but are these the only losses that require a healing balm ? How many are every night made miserable in this metropolis, by the loss of an odd trick ! How many have their sensibility deeply wounded by the death of a parrot ! How many are cut to the heart to reflect that the ball they missed yesterday will no more return ; or that the brilliant assemblage of persons of fashion which they were prevented from joining, may never meet again ! Nay, with all due respect to philosophers be it spoken, is the misplacing of a cane, or a pair of gloves, no misfortune ? Is not the influence of a box-keeper, who refuses us places on the night the king visits the theatre, a calamity, aggravated by rudeness, and incurable by its being, perhaps, the last night of the season ?

Yet

Yet for these evils we have no remedy. What avails it to fortify the mind against covetousness, against ambition, against the fears of death, when amidst our speculations on such abstract and distant subjects, a visit remains unreturned, or a mantua-maker has forgotten her orders? We may bear up against the pangs of despised love, and the oppressor's wrongs, but it requires no small share of philosophy to behold the china in ruins, and the canary-bird a prey to the undistinguishing ferocity of a cat. How many have we seen bury a wife, in "all the decent manliness of grief," who have been tortured almost to madness when they beheld the meat spoiled, the butter rancid, or the pie overbaked! How many, who can submit with patience to the disorders attendant on a late period of life, are mere children in philosophy, should they come late into the theatre, their favourite song past, and their places taken!

He, therefore, who would prescribe for such calamities, would be a general benefactor. It would require, however, that he should not merely possess the austerity of an ancient philosopher; that he should be able to harangue like Socrates, or epistolize like Seneca: it would require that he should be a man of the world, and apply his remedies where the disorder was contracted. In my last excursion to the watering places, I had many melancholy instances of the great need the visitors of those places stand in for such a philosopher. Of what avail would it be to preach there about the common and vulgar asperities of human life, and omit the more important and trying circumstances of a cruel rain, a perverse raffle, and a morbid *ennui*? to have a party of pleasure broke up just as the set is made up; to be within one of the lucky number; and to be tormented, perhaps for a day, with *don-know-how-iffness*? these, indeed, are calamities; they wring the heart, they put the temper to a severe trial, spoil the appetite, cover the countenance with a deadly pale, and drive sleep from the eyes, and slumber from the eyelids. Must they not, therefore, be greatly aggravated, when no assistance is at hand, no soothing consolation nigh, nor friend to sympathize, no kindred bosom to share the grief with?

But we need not leave this epitome of the world, the metropolis, for instances

of calamity for which we seek in vain after consolation. Men of callous minds, who have not learned the sweet luxury of sympathy with the distresses of others, may view the stock-list "in the calm lights of mild philosophy." Ah! little do they know the intensity which a fraction gives, nor the misery that hangs upon a half per cent. nor how much easier it is to put off the thoughts of eternity than to dispel the fears of a bargain for time.—In the higher ranks, let us behold the distress of lady A. when she finds that lady B. has two more card-tables at her rout, and, perhaps, six more persons of fashion on her list. No less afflictive is it to be outdone in the splendour of one's equipage, the richness of one's liveries, the number of footmen, or of horses.

Such, sir, are a few of the calamities of human life, for which I can find no sources of consolation among divines and philosophers. Whether they thought such matters too much above, or too much beneath their concern, I know not; but certain it is, all our *Solamina miseris* are very deficient in such important matters. This is a want which I hope to see speedily supplied. The circulation of your Magazine is such as entitles me to expect with certainty that this paper will meet the eye of some person qualified for the task. It would be an expensive work, in all probability, because it must necessarily be a voluminous one, but the expence would be more than defrayed by a general subscription among the unhappy sufferers.

I have already hinted that the frequency of these calamities renders such a work more necessary than all our other systems of philosophy. A man cannot lose above two or three affectionate wives in his whole life; but he may lose a splendid dinner every week; and a lady of rank may weep over the grave of twenty lap-dogs, before she has an opportunity to pay the last duties of friendship to a much-lamented husband. We may not be ambitious of a place at court, but it is insupportable not to have a place at a new play. We may not be desirous to make a fortune rapidly, but not to make a party rapidly when "Ranelagh" strikes upon the ear, is one of the most trying "calamities that flesh is heir to."

I am, sir, your's,

SOLOMON SYMPATHY.

Feb. 10.

THE Editor of the Monthly Magazine is desired to mention, in reply to C. D. in the Magazine for January, page 4, under the title of "Hume misquoted in the controversy on the Talents of Women," that the words, "it is a maxim in all philosophy, that causes which do not appear, are to be considered as not existing," appear in the octavo edition of Hume's Essays, vol. i. part 1, essay xxi, page 181, printed for Cadell, &c. 1788.

Hume himself, in the advertisement prefixed to the second volume of his Essays, protests against what every candid man would spontaneously avoid, the quoting an early edition of an author's works, to the neglect of his latest improvements. C. D. in defiance of this principle, refers to an edition of Hume, who is well known by every person acquainted with literature, to have been continually improving his works, printed in 1753, above twenty years before the author's death. It is, however, most probable, that the very words in question, would likewise be found, not looked over superficially, in the duodecimo edition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present universal dearth of provisions, renders every hint calculated to increase its abundance, or diminish the price of any of the necessaries of life, worthy of attention. A small pamphlet has lately appeared at Vienna, with a view to promote this desirable end: it is entitled, Experiments on a Cheap and Nutritive Food, at present totally neglected. This food consists of the blood of horned cattle, with the addition of aromatic herbs; it has been boiled into a soup, in no respect inferior to other soups. By evaporating the liquor to dryness, a kind of portable soup is formed, which may be preserved for several months. When fried in a pan, the blood assumes the consistence, and resembles the taste of liver. The author calculates, that with the addition of a moderate quantity of bread, 15,000 persons might be supported daily, in the city of Vienna, with a wholesome and palatable food, that is suffered to run to waste. Objections to this kind of nourishment can only arise from absurd prejudice; as every one that eats meat, is, in fact, nourished by the same kind of blood as is shed in the slaughter of the

animal, and as the blood of the hog is universally eaten without disgust.

Feb. 8, 1797.

C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUBSTITUTES FOR CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

1. *NATURAL History*—either real objects, or pictures, explained in order.

2. *Civil History*.—The most impressive moral lessons selected, and the whole connected and illustrated by chronological tables, maps, plans, &c.

3. *Experimental Philosophy*—which, appealing to the senses, ought to be one of the first objects.

4. *English Style*.—A point of the first importance, and of no small extent—not only to understand, but to be expert in all the accuracy, and delicacy, and force, of our own language. For the attainment of which, as in the customary education of the Greeks, the finest parts of our best authors, in verse and prose, may be committed to memory, and recited—and afterwards imitated at leisure with the pen.

5. *Modern Languages*—so necessary in traffic, conversation, and some of them replete with information.

6. *Geometry, Algebra, Logic*.—The last treated as a practical art, applicable to every department of human life, and taught by copious examples and exercises.

7. *Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture*.—the several operations viewed, and afterwards pursued in books, improvements considered, &c.

8. *A greater attention to Gymnastics.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you allow me a corner of your Magazine for a query to your numerous and learned readers?

How far back can the practice of smoking and taking snuff, whether of tobacco, or any other substance, be traced; and to what part of the world?

The creation of two new senses, or inlets to sensual enjoyment, appears to me so extraordinary a fact in the history of mankind, that I think it well deserving of an accurate investigation; and I shall be happy, at least, to be put in the way of making the research.

Your's, &c.

INQUISITIVE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when serious alarms are felt on the subject of a French invasion, and when ministers are adopting the strongest measures of defence, in most parts of the island, will you permit me, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, to call the public attention to an important, but neglected and defenceless part of the country?

MILFORD-HARBOUR has been often celebrated for its natural advantages and excellencies; it is also generally considered as a place of great national importance; for its situation and safety render it a very proper place for the execution of the naval part of a project of invasion. Speculators have proposed various methods of securing it; the most plausible of which is, rendering it the station of a division of the channel fleet. The mere inspection of a map will convince any one, that this would also greatly add to the safety of Ireland. Government has likewise entertained such an idea of its consequence, as to take some measures towards fortifying it, a brief account of which, with its present power of defence, will, I hope, not be unacceptable to your readers.

The first attempt to fortify this harbour was made by queen Elizabeth, early in the year 1588, to protect this part of the kingdom from the threatened Spanish invasion: two forts were then erected, one on each side of the mouth of the harbour. They were dug in the cliffs, not far above high-water mark. The ruins of them are still visible, and are called *Angle* and *Dale Blockhouses*. They do not appear to have ever been completed, nor is it known that any cannon were mounted on them. The tradition here is, that strong chains were thrown across the entrance of the harbour, from one of these houses to the other, and firmly fixed in the rocks. The distance between the *Blockhouses* is about 300 yards. Great judgment was shown in the choice of these spots: they command the entrance of the harbour so completely, that a few heavy guns placed here would render it highly dangerous for any hostile vessel to attempt passing them.

The next attempt to fortify Milford-harbour was made as late as the year 1757, when it was ordered to be fortified by an act of parliament, which appointed commissioners, and granted 10,000l. towards carrying on the works.

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These commissioners, after one year's deliberation, delivered a report to the House, in consequence of which another act was passed, in 1759, to alter and amend the former. Engineers were now added to the commissioners, another sum, of 10,000l. was granted, and batteries were ordered to be erected at *Peterchurch-point*, *West Lanyon-point*, and *Neyland-point*. These places were fixed upon in consequence of the report of the former commissioners, who were directed in their choice by reasons with which the public are not yet thoroughly acquainted. Some persons, at the time, proposed the site of the old *Blockhouses*, which, from the above account, must appear highly proper. But queen Elizabeth's ministers were no more! Others recommended the *Stack Rock*, which rises above water, between *Angle* and *Dale*, at no great distance from the entrance. The harbour between these places is very wide, and forms two fine bays, very commodious for landing an army. This rock commanding both the mouth of the harbour and these bays, would have been a very good situation for a fort. Indeed, a small sum expended on either of these places, would have afforded comfortable security. They were, however, attended with one dreadful inconvenience: their distance from *Pembroke*, the nearest genteel town is no less than eight miles; the officers and engineers must have put up with indifferent accommodations: and how troublesome must it have been to pay visits, attend assemblies, &c.!! The importance of this matter must strike every reader, and, until he can discover a better reason, justify the abandoning of those distant and exposed situations! Of the three points mentioned in the last act of parliament, which are within musket-shot of one another, *Peterchurch* is the only one on which any work has been begun. This is a low and level spot, on the north side of the harbour, projecting a considerable way into it: it is within one mile of the town of *Pembroke*, but nine miles from the mouth of the harbour, in a right line. *Neyland point* is a little higher up, on the opposite or north side. The water between these two points is much narrower than it is all below, or for a considerable way above. A ridge of rocks, called the *Carrs*, visible at low water, runs almost across the harbour, from *Peterchurch-point* to *Lanstadwell*, a little below *Neyland*. This would render it dangerous for a ship of the line to venture so far up. In spite

spite, however, of these untoward circumstances, in building the external walls of a fortification on this spot, were expended the aforesaid *twenty thousand pounds*. During the progress of the work, it was perceived, that this fort could not prevent a fleet of men of war from anchoring either at Dale, Angle, Hubberston, or, indeed, in any part of the haven where it would be safe for ships of the line to lie.

But it was alledged that government had it in contemplation to construct dock-yards and arsenals, at *Neyland*, where two 74 gun ships had been built some time before. This fort, it was asserted, would both protect these, and contribute to the internal safety of the whole harbour. With this view, the walls were carried on, until all the money was some how disposed of. But, unluckily! before another application could be made to parliament, it was discovered, that both this fort and the intended dock-yards were entirely commanded by the hills that overhang them, on both sides of the water. It was, at last, admitted that a few men, landed any where below, might, by gaining these hills, take the fort, without any possibility of resistance. The works were instantly abandoned. Nothing but the outer walls, which are very capital, have been finished. No cannon were brought thither, nor is there *one on land* near the harbour. "Hear the conclusion of the whole matter:" *we are as defenceless as nature left us!*

Your's, &c.

Milford, Jan. 1797.

DYFED.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN times of public calamities, we must expect to hear public complaints; and where numerous evils are known to exist, one complaint will be only introductory to another. It is true, indeed, cautious and self-interested politicians, prudent and timid philanthropists, will be forward in putting the question, Where will your reformation stop? By this single question, they will confound themselves, and perplex others: in the moment when talking of public exertion, they will sink into indolence and repose; and instead of opposing, will be borne down by the popular current.

But corruption, no less than reformation, is progressive; and may not the question be put in another form: Where

will your evils stop? or, more properly still, Where *do* they end? The latter, I confess, is too serious and sedate a question to receive an answer rapid and extemporaneous, I therefore agree to pass it.

"But we are prepared, at present, to meet all these questions." I rejoice to hear it. I wish we could meet them like men and philosophers; like persons determined to pursue the enquiry, and to obtain the right answer; to trace public calamities to their true source, and to ascertain the proper remedy. But *national* evils do not float on a surface; they usually lie deep; and more patience is required to fathom them than may be at first conceived. The schemes of *philanthropists* are frequently feeble and insufficient; those of politicians are sometimes evasive and ruinous: while the philosopher throws out his solitary truth, and, retiring, sighs, "Alas! my country."

I have just been looking over the copy of Mr. PITT's Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor, lately presented to the House of Commons. I intend making no remarks on it at present. During this session, also, Lord MOIRA, I understand, designs bringing forward the case of persons confined for debt; this subject also I shall pass without any remarks: both will shortly be made the subject of parliamentary enquiry. May the distresses of the poor be seriously investigated, and effectually relieved!

But is there not another class of evils equally entitled to parliamentary enquiry? I mean such as arise from THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR PRISONS.

You perceive, sir, I here allude not to the *persons* of debtors merely, the question embraces the *actual present state* of the *prisons themselves*; a subject involving the condition of the buildings; the circumstances and characters of the different classes of prisoners; the mode of their confinement; the nature of their employment; the unavoidable evils, both in regard to health and morals, to which these places of terrors are left exposed, and in which, after all that has been attempted by individuals, and all that has been sanctioned by parliament, they are, even at present, almost universally involved.

These evils have been hinted at, though but slightly, in THE COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. I have had a fresh opportunity of reviewing them; and from the terrors

terrors that I have myself been witness to in several prisons in England and the principality of Wales (and in Wales the condition of the prisons is, for the most part, deplorable) as well as through information received from others, sufficient reasons present themselves for the questions I have frequently heard proposed: Do these evils still exist? Do they admit of a remedy? Is there sufficient ground, at present, for parliamentary enquiry?

Permit me to leave these questions in your excellent Repository, for useful hints. Some of your readers, perhaps, may, at their leisure, make them the subject of their contemplation. I am myself, sir, neither a philosopher, a politician, or a philanthropist, but a mere collector of facts: a few I intend, at a future period, to submit to the consideration of your readers; in the mean time, I remain their's and your's respectfully.

G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Miscellany seeming perfectly calculated to afford not only general instruction, but to contribute much to the advancement of literature, I doubt not, but that the lives and biographical memoirs of literary men must ever be agreeable to you.

If the public can, by means of some of your numerous correspondents, be furnished with those of the late reverend MORGAN JONES, of Hammer-smith, I am well persuaded, it will not only be doing justice to his memory, by a display of his virtues, but will evince to the world at large, that those who have derived benefit from his exertions, are not destitute of gratitude. In his death, the public sustain the loss of a promoter of science, while youth is deprived of a most agreeable preceptor, at the same time that a numerous family has lost the best of friends.

February 4. G. J. W. DISCIPULUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following notice of three most celebrated libraries in Paris, which have been dismembered, or sold in retail, since the commencement of the Revolution, be judged not incompatible with your plan, its insertion will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

THE first of these libraries, which was that of LAMOIGNON, was thought to be the most splendid and select of any in France. This had formerly belonged to William de LAMOIGNON, first President of the Parliament of Paris, in the time of Louis XIV, who lavished prodigious sums in procuring the collection of all works of excellent taste and erudition. It became afterwards successively the property of BERRYER, Lord Keeper of France, and of LAMOIGNON his son-in-law. Berryer exerted indefatigable diligence in getting into his possession the best editions of every work, always making it his business to procure the most perfect and finest known copies, for strength of paper, excellence of preservation, elegance of binding, and width of margin. With respect to the modern editions of works, even of such as were published in foreign countries, he always directed his agents to get them for him, if possible, in boards; and when he had collected a variety of copies, he made choice of a perfect one out of the number, which he afterwards ordered to be bound in the best Morocco.

Lamoignon, equally inspired with this hereditary passion for bibliography, submitted the Catalogue of his grandfather's library to a rigid examen of learned men, with orders to discard all ordinary editions, and all works of which later and better editions were to be had. (The learned Adrien Baillet, librarian to the first M. de Lamoignon, had been chiefly consulted in the arrangement of the original library.) A new Catalogue was however now executed, in the analytical mode, consisting of 35 vols. in folio, in which all the MSS. were preserved, together with all the books which M. Berryer had added to the collection; while many, which had now become unnecessary, were expunged. The two libraries were then consolidated into one, and M. de Lamoignon, with unceasing care, was continually augmenting it. In 1770, he printed a catalogue of the library, in one volume in folio. There were upwards of 5000 volumes bound in Morocco, green, red, blue, and yellow; many also were lined with tabby; by far the greater number were large paper copies, and some were printed on vellum. It is a circumstance highly to be regretted, that this magnificent collection is now dispersed.

Another very valuable library was that of the late Cardinal de BRIENNE, archbishop of Sens, the catalogue of which

which was published by Debure, in three volumes 8vo. in 1792. The two first volumes of this catalogue, entitled, *Index Librorum ab inventa Typographia*, contained a most curious relation of the original of the invention of printing, with a similar history of engravings in wood and copper, and a prodigious number of the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics. The last volume contained the most superb and accurate modern editions of the same classics; authors, in large paper; a great number of books printed on vellum; prayer-books by Nic. Farry, decorated with flowers and miniatures; several books of cuts; a grand assemblage of the finest books of antiquities; and a most beautiful and complete collection of travels, by *Theodore de Brie*, in 29 volumes in folio, bound in a style of incomparable elegance. The bulk of this splendid library was sold in retail, at the Hotel de Bouillon, many articles of it having been previously conveyed abroad and dispersed.

In the same Hotel de Bouillon was also sold by auction, the library of the late famous MIRABEAU, member of the first National Assembly. This collection was by no means so extensive as those of Lamoignon or Brienne, although it contained, like them, the most costly works, and the best editions. It was rather, indeed, a sketch of the immense library he meant to have accumulated, if he had not been prevented by a premature death. What renders its dispersion the more unfortunate, is, that it was made up for the most part out of the fine collection of the celebrated Count de Buffon.

London, Feb. 4, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the present interruption of our political and literary commerce with ITALY, the following *Skizzo*, relative to the present state of literature in that country (which I have been at some pains to collect and translate from foreign journals and other publications) will, I presume, be an acceptable *morceau* to you and your readers. I know not whether the present situation of the political circumstances of Italy may not even give an additional interest to the article.

It is well known, that in Italy, every city entitled to any consideration, is provided with academies of natural history, of architecture, antiquities, and poetry; an observatory, a gymnasium or institute,

&c. and that the greater part of these societies publish their memoirs, containing the result of their investigations at regular and stated periods. These collections, however, are for the most part circumscribed, more or less, within the limits of their own vicinage, and are seldom or ever known to pass the Alps. In fact, the whole stock of Italian bibliography, if we except the libraries of Venice and Bassano, is rather tied down to a narrow retail business, than exported in a productive intercourse with foreigners, or even expanded into a respectable internal circulation.

LITERARY JOURNALS.

On the same account it is, that the Italian literary journals are neither able to give a competent account of the periodical productions of their country, nor even to support themselves for any length of time. Thus, the *Efemeridi di Roma*, the *Novelle Letterarie di Firenze*, the journal published every month at Venice, by ANGLIETTI, and the *Giornale di Pisa*, by FABRONI, three or four volumes of which are generally published in the course of every year, have experienced in their progress a number of interruptions, so that it is, and has been, exceedingly difficult, and especially for foreigners, to procure complete sets of any of these works. The *Giornale della Letteratura Italiana*, printed at Mantua, and the *Efemeride Enciclopediche di Napoli*, are the publications the most to be depended upon with respect to the regularity of their appearance. This last work, however, chiefly furnishes original pieces, although it also gives, occasionally, some announcements and critiques on new publications. Of the former work, a volume (the fifth) appeared towards the end of the year 1795. Till lately, a volume, divided into two parts, was published every three months; by a new arrangement, however, two volumes only are now published in a year, that is, one every six months (price 18 paoli, ready money). It is not possible that this journal, although by far the most complete of any, should be able to present a satisfactory analysis of all the new literary performances which appear in the course of the same year; it gives, however, a concise preliminary notice of them, at the end of every year.

MEMOIRS OF SOCIETIES.

Among the memoirs of literary bodies, those of the Florentine Society of *Georgiphiles* deserve an honourable mention in this place. The active Leopold infused

infused a new spirit and life into this ancient institution; under his auspicious encouragement, the secretary was enabled to draw forth and arrange a prodigious mass of materials, which had been forty years in accumulating, and to publish some of the most interesting. The first volume of these memoirs appeared under the patronage of Leopold, in 1791. A second was published last year, by PAGANI, under the title of *Atti della Real Società Economica di Firenze, ossia di Georgofili*, in 8vo. It comprises the years from 1783 to 1789 inclusive. It is said that a third volume is now in the press, which is to bring the labours of this society down to the present year, and will comprehend two eulogies, the first on Targione-Tozzetti, and the second, on Monetti; thirteen memoirs, among which, two of the chymist Hofer, a learned German, residing in Florence, and one of Tozzetti, on the different materials requisite for the manufacture of paper, &c. are the most remarkable; and a number of extracts.

The *Società Italiana*, of Verona, of which the chevalier LARGUA, a distinguished chymist, is the president, published last year the seventh volume of its *Memorie di Matematica e Fisica* (at Verona, by RAMANZINI, in a quarto of 511 pages, with seven cuts) consisting of twenty-two memoirs. There is a curious letter of CALDANI in it (professor of medicine at Padua) on the subject of two pretended hermaphrodites; also a history of the *Kermes*, and of the use made of it in the middle ages; and a dissertation on the knowledge which the ancients had of the sexual system of plants, by ROSSI.

Since the announcement, by SPALLANZANI, of the discovery of a sixth sense in bats, which, with those animals, is a substitute for sight: all the naturalists of Italy are, if I may use the expression, in close pursuit of this organ. The volume I last mentioned, contains a memoir of doctor BONVICINI, which announces a similar discovery in snails.

In Verona, is another academy of agriculture and arts, a succinct history of whose transactions is published annually, in the form of a *programme*, by the marquis ALEXANDER CARLOTTI. It is printed by Moroni, under the title of *Storia dell' Accademia di Agricoltura, Commercio ed arti di Verona*. In the same city was published, last year, a pamphlet of 20 pages, in 8vo. entitled, *Osservazione Meteorologiche, Mediche, ed Agrarie, fatte in Verona, nell' anno, 1794*.

The literary society of Belluno has announced the following question, as a subject of the prize (twenty-four sequins) to be adjudged at their next general meeting: "*What mode can be adopted, likely to prove the most efficacious, in reconciling and harmonizing the Italian Purists, jurnamed CRUSCANTI, and the modern Neologists?*" For a number of years past, a new edition of the dictionary *della Crusca* has been preparing at Florence, on principles more comprehensive than formerly. The new verbs, *esistere, analizzare, tasteggiare, illeggiadrire, remareare, riaffittare*, till now the stumbling-block of the CRUSCANTI, are here cordially admitted and naturalized.

ASTRONOMY.

The best Observatory in Italy, is that of BOSCOVICH and DE LA GRANGE, in the *ex-avant* College of Jesuits, called *la Breza*, at Milan. SCHAEFFER, in his Letters on Italy, lately published (*Briefe auf einer reize durch Italien*, vol. ii. page 206) gives it the preference even to that of Greenwich. An interesting description of it is also to be met with in a Voyage to Lombardy, by the Spanish Abbé, JUAN ANDRES, published at Madrid, in 1793, under the title of *Cartas familiares del Ab. J. Andres, a su hermano, G. Andres*, a work, in other respects, worthy of mention, and particularly for the accuracy of its descriptions. The *Ephemerides Astronomicæ* of Milan, begun in the year 1775, have been continued up to 1795. The title of the last volume is, *Ephemerides Astronomicæ, Anni 1796, ad meridianum Mediolanensem suppeditatæ. Accedit appendix, cum observationibus & opusculis. Mediolani, apud Galeatium* (in 8vo. 218 pages.) The Abbés REGGIO, CESARIS, and ORIANI, are alternately editors of this work, and enrich it with remarks and occasional dissertations.

—Next to the *Ephemerides* of Milan, we may rank the *Tavola delle Efemer. Astron. calcolate col mezz'agiorzo di tempo medi nel meridiano di Roma, ad uso della specola Gaetani*, published at Rome, by Fulgoni, 1795. This observatory, constructed at Rome, by the Duke DI SIMONETTA FR. GAETANI, on the summit of his palace, is now under the direction of the Abbé VEIGA. P. Andefredi has given a description of it in his Travels.

PHYSICS, &c.

Among the original productions on the subject of the mathematics and physics, the continuation of the *Elementi d'Algebra*, by Professor P. PAOLI, of Pavia; the second volume of which (in

(in 4to. 373 pages) appeared at Pavia, at Magnani's. The *Fondamenti della Scienza Chimico-Fisica*, by Vin. Dandolo, at Venice, at Pepoli's, 1795, in 8vo. 528 pages; and the *Annali di Chimica e Storia Naturali, Ovvero Raccolta di Memorie, fatta da L. Brugnatelli*, are chiefly entitled to notice. The 7th and 8th volumes of this last work (each of 330 pages, in 8vo.) were printed at Padua, in 1795, and are not unknown in other countries, especially to the amateurs of animal electricity. CALDANI, MORELLI, VALLI, CARRADORI, in conjunction with the editor, defray the principal charges of it.

It is well known, that at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, June 16th. 1790, there fell out of the air many stones, of considerable size, on the coast of Sienna. This shower of stones has given occasion to a number of polemical writings relative to it. Besides the paper of the Abbé SALDANI, that of DOMINICO TATA, published at Naples by NOBILI, under the title of *Memoria sulla Pioggia di Pietra*, (74 p. in 8vo. 1794) and which assumes that these stones were generated in the air, has met with a most favourable reception from his countrymen.

MEDICINE.

The recent productions on the subject of Medicine do not seem to be very interesting. MONTEGGIA, who translated the works of FRITZE, on the venereal malady, has also published his own observations on this disease, under the title of *Annotazioni sopra di Mali Venerii*, at Milan, 1794, in 8vo. STRAMBIO has republished his former Memoir on the *Pellagre*, an endemic disorder peculiar to the inhabitants of the Milanese, with considerable additions. (At Milan by Bianchi, 1794, in 8vo.) The Economical Society of Verona, among other Memoirs which they have crowned, have published, *Illustrazioni della Terme di Caldiero, nel distretto Veronese*. (At Verona, by GUILIARI, 1795, in 4to.) The physicians BONGIOVANNI and BARBIERI drew up the narrative, which they prefaced with a history of those Hot Baths, not a little interesting to the amateurs of antiquities and philology. A third edition of the *Principes de l'Art des Accouchemens* (Principles of the Art of Midwifery) by ROEDERER, with 18 plates, and a considerable Supplement, by the Translator, JOSEPH GALLETTI, appeared at Florence, in 1795, in 4to. The chief thing remarkable in this work,

is the description of a machine of his own invention, and which is now made use of in the Hospital for Midwifery at Pavia. — "*Questa macchina, unica nel suo genere* (says the author) *consiste nel dimostrare al vivo e nel far sentire elastiche tutte le parti della generazione della donna, a tel segno che a norma della violenza, o sia del grado di forza, con cui opera l'ostetricante sulle parti medesime, et su quelle del corpo del feto, viene espresso il dolore negli occhi della donna ivi rappresentata.*"

Many years ago, a rich attorney of Rome, Pasquale di Pietro, sent to Paris, at his own charge, a young physician, of great promise (Asdrubali) to be under the tuition of the celebrated Le Roy. Pasquale, afterwards, with the permission of the pope, founded a professorship, for illustrating the art of midwifery, at the *Archigymnasium della Sapienza*, at Rome, to the chair of which the same Asdrubali was appointed. Two annual prizes were also founded by Pasquale, consisting of a medal of gold and another of silver, to be awarded to the pupils who should evince the greatest proficiency. Asdrubali manifested no less zeal for the improvement of the art, by taking upon himself the tuition of a number of female pupils, at the hospital of St. Roch. As a last instance of his public spirit, Pasquale founded a school for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons, devoting much of his own time to the duties of the institution. The *Elementi di Ostetricia*, lately published at Rome, by professor ASDRUBALI, in two volumes, in 12mo. with cuts, may be farther considered as the fruit of Pasquale's zeal for the improvement of midwifery. This work is more popular in Italy than even the *Lezione di Ostetricia*, by VALLE, and demonstrates Asdrubali to be equally consummate in the theory and practice of his art. His *Pelvometro digitale*, which he describes in the 35th page of the first volume, is particularly deserving the attention of the faculty.

Count Francis BONZI, of Rimini, who distinguished himself, in the year 1751, by several Tracts on *Veterinary Medicine*, published, in 1794, the two first volumes of an intended Vocabulary of this science, the letters of which, however, reach only to B. The work, when completed, is to contain at least twelve.

SCUDERI, a physician of Naples, in some repute for his philanthropic treatise on the Extirpation of the Small-Pox, published, in 1794, an *Introduzione alle*
Storia

Storia della Medicina Antica e Moderna, in 8vo. containing 274 pages. The author, to judge of him by this specimen, does not appear to be very familiar with the most modern medicinal works of Germany, and the other northern nations.

THEOLOGY.

In the department of theology, properly so called, an habitual silence seems to prevail at present: even the bitter source of polemical controversy has been dried up for several years past. With difficulty has the ex-jesuit ZACCARIA, (an Oëtogenary) been able to bring down to a ninth volume his *Raccolta di Dissertazioni di Storia Ecclesiastica, in Italiano o scritte, o tradotte del Francese*. (At Rome, by Salomoni.) This work, begun in 1792, has brought the history of the church no farther than down to the third century.

Pietro PALETTA, a canon of Verona, has announced an accurate and detailed History of Heresies (*Storia ragionata delle Eresie*) which is to be executed by the beautiful presses of Guiliari.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

In the department of Oriental literature, the *Annali Ebreo-tipografici*, of the Abbé Rossi (at Parma, in 4to.) claims distinguished notice. This work may be considered as the continuation of the four volumes of *Various Readings of the Old Testament*, published by the same author.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has lately occurred to me, that the 3d verse of Hebrews xi. is not only erroneously translated in all the modern versions of the New Testament, but that, in its true meaning, it strongly favours one of the leading dogmas of those ancient Christian heretics, the Valentinians, and shows St. Paul to have entertained opinions somewhat analagous to the Platonic theory of ideas. The passage in the original is as follows:

Πιστεύομεν καὶ ἡγήσασθαι τοὺς αἰῶνας ἡμᾶς
τὸ θεοῦ, οὐκ ἐκ φαινομένων τὰ βλεπομένα
γίνεσθαι.

This, in the English version, is rendered: "Through faith we understand, that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen, were not made of things which do appear."

In the first place, *the worlds* is evidently a forced interpretation of αἰῶνας; and, even admitting it was not, leaves the passage very ambiguous, from the uncertainty to what worlds St. Paul alludes. If we adopt *ages*, which is the general sense of the word in the New Testament, we shall indeed avoid a forced and ambiguous interpretation, but we shall render the meaning of the apostle trifling in the extreme: for as he has elsewhere told us, "that all things were framed by the word of God," what particular faith does it require to believe, that by the same word he framed the ages?

I observe, in the second place, that according to the definition of faith, given in the first verse of this chapter, that it is "the evidence of things not seen," it is clear, that St. Paul is speaking in this passage of something invisible. Since then αἰῶνας is neither *worlds* nor *ages*, what shall we say it is? I answer the *æones* of the Valentinians: and, agreeably to this, the whole passage should be translated as follows: "By faith we understand, that the *æones* were framed by the word of God, in order that things which are seen, might be generated from such as do not appear (i. e. from things invisible)." Every one who is much conversant with Greek authors, must certainly be convinced, that οὕτως means *in order that*: and I was glad to find, that bishop Pearson translates as I have done, the latter part of this verse.

Now we learn from the second book of Irenæus against the Heretics, that according to the Valentinians, all created things are the images of the *æones*, resident in the *pleroma*, or *fullness of deity*. And does it not clearly follow, from the above version, that according to St. Paul too, the *æones* are the exemplars of visible, or created things? To which we may add, that this sense of the passage wonderfully accords with the assertion, that "faith is the evidence of things not seen." For here the *things which do not appear* are the *æones*; these, according to the Valentinians, subsisting in deity. So that from our version, St. Paul might say, with great propriety, that "we understand by faith, that the *æones* were framed by the word of God, in order that things which are seen, might be generated from such as do not appear:" for this naturally follows from his definition of faith.

It appears likewise, that St. Paul men-
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tions these æones, Heb. i. ver. 2, where he asserts, "that they were produced by God through Christ."

I farther add, that among these æones of the Valentinians were νοῦς, βούλος, σιγή, ἀληθεία, σοφία, i. e. *intellect, a profundity, silence, truth, and wisdom*, which, as the learned Gale well observes in his notes on Iamblichus de Mysteriis, &c. prove their dogmas to be of Chaldaic origin. For these words perpetually occur in the fragments of the Chaldaic oracles; not to mention that the middle of the Chaldean intelligible triad, is denominated αἰών, æon.

It will be said, perhaps, that these oracles were forged by certain heretical Christians; but this may be easily confuted by considering, that they were largely commented on by Porphyry, Iamblichus, and Proclus, who are well known to have been great enemies to the Christian religion; and that it is very unlikely, men of such uncommon learning and sagacity, should have been so grossly deluded*. Besides, though these oracles were the fountains of the Valentinian dogmas, yet it will be found, by a diligent inspection, that they are repugnant in most particulars to the leading tenets of Christians of all denominations. Hence Proclus has largely shown, in his books on Plato's Theology, that the several orders of gods mentioned in these oracles, are perfectly conformable to those delivered by Plato in various parts of his works.

* That some of these oracles may be confidently ascribed to Zoroaster, and that others of them are of much less antiquity, is, I think, evident from the following considerations: in the first place, Johannes Picus, earl of Mirandola, in a letter to Ficinus, informs him, that he was in possession of the oracles of Zoroaster, in the Chaldean tongue, with a commentary on them, by certain Chaldean wise men. And that he did not speak this from mere conjecture (as Fabricius thinks, and many other learned men have thought, he did) is evident, from his expressly asserting, in a letter to Urbanus (Op. p. 256) that, after much labour, he had at length learned the Chaldean language. And still farther, he has inserted in his works, fifteen conclusions, founded on this very Chaldean manuscript, though they appear to have escaped the notice of all the critics.

In the next place, Proclus cites one of these oracles as prior, and another as posterior, to Plato. And what is still more, in his MSS. Scholia on the Cratylus, he says, that certain oracles respecting the intelligible and intellectual orders, were delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus.

I only add, that as these æones of St. Paul, and the Valentinians, are the exemplars of the visible universe, it is evident that in this respect they are analogous to the ideas of Plato.

I remain, sir, your's, &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Manor-Place, Walsworth, Feb. 4.

THE ENQUIRER. No. XI.

QUESTION: *Ought Error, in any case, to be designedly propagated?*

FOR TRUTH AND GOOD ARE ONE,
AND BEAUTY DWELLS IN THEM, AND
THEY IN HER.

WITH LIKE PARTICIPATION. *Athenide.*

A MORE important point of practical casuistry can scarcely be canvassed, than that which is proposed as the subject of the present enquiry. It is interesting to all who are concerned in the education of children and youth, whether as parents, or as official preceptors, who, if they be desirous of discharging their duty faithfully, must be solicitous to determine, whether they are bound, on all subjects of instruction, strictly to adhere to their own opinions, and communicate to their pupils the honest result of their best judgment; or whether they ought, even contrary to their own private sentiments, to follow the general sense of the public, expressed in its instituted, or customary, formularies. It is interesting to the whole body of public instructors, who must be desirous to satisfy themselves, whether they be under a moral obligation, in all their addresses to the people, to adhere religiously to that doctrine, which they judge to be true; or whether they are at liberty to adopt popular errors, and foster vulgar prejudices, under the notion of deceiving men for their benefit. It might be added, that it is interesting also to the legislator and magistrate, were it not fully proved, not only from theoretical speculations on the nature and end of government, but from the long story of disorder and misery, introduced into society by the patronage which civil governors have thought it necessary to afford to one set of religious opinions in preference to another, that legislators and magistrates have nothing to do with the establishment of truth.

Perhaps there are few young people, whose minds have been imbued with sentiments of integrity, to whom it will not appear strange, and almost immoral, to make it at all a question, whether it

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be lawful to propagate error? Judging from the genuine principles of rectitude in which they have been instructed, and glowing with that honest love of truth, which is so natural to the uncorrupted mind,

— *incoctum generoso pectus honesto,*

they start back with a kind of instinctive horror from every appearance of deceit, and ask, with indignant emotion, Can virtue hold alliance with falsehood? Can good come out of evil?

On the other side, the fact is indisputable, that many persons, in other respects eminently distinguished for wisdom and virtue, have not scrupled to bend their ordinary language into the track of current opinions, and to conform to practices, which they have little hesitation in acknowledging to have originated in error. Who has not heard of the distinction which almost universally prevailed among the wise men of the ancient world, between their *esoteric* and their *exoteric* doctrine? the former consisting of the pure result of their most subtle speculations, which were industriously kept from the public ear; the latter, of the ordinary precepts of morality, mingled with the dogmas and tales of a fabulous theology, and the institutes of vulgar superstition. Many of those who have been celebrated, not only for purity of moral doctrine, but for their personal virtues, appear to have thought the propagation of error perfectly right and justifiable, as the only means of imposing necessary restraint upon the minds of the multitude.

It is on this supposition alone, that we can account for the general countenance which ancient philosophers, who were, certainly, not insensible of the absurdity of the Pagan mythology, gave to superstitious rites and ceremonies, which had no other foundation than these fables. Even the wise and excellent Socrates, who taught so pure and rational a doctrine concerning the Supreme Being, laid it down as a maxim, that a wise man will worship the gods according to the institutions of the state to which he belongs; and he adhered to this maxim to the latest hour of his life, when he requested his friend, Crito, not to neglect the offering of a cock, which he had vowed, to Esculapius. Pythagoras, concerning whom, if any thing be certain, it is, that he was, both in his doctrine and practice, a friend to good morals, did not scruple, in order to give his doc-

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trine the more powerful sway over the multitude, to encourage superstitious credulity, by pretending to supernatural powers. His precepts were delivered to the people as from the oracle of Apollo; and, on several occasions, he professed to perform miracles. The enlightened Cicero, who so completely saw through the impositions which were practised upon the Roman people, as to say, that he wondered how the *haruspices*, when they looked each other in the face, could refrain from laughing; nevertheless, did not scruple to lend his assistance towards carrying on the deception.

Even the sacred school of Christianity has furnished abundant examples of error, designedly countenanced and propagated by great and good men. False miracles have, through a long course of ages, been exhibited on the ecclesiastical theatre, by Christian priests: and from a curious narrative, lately published*, it appears that they are not yet wholly out of vogue. The laity are still, in various Christian churches, both Romish and Protestant, taught to embrace tenets, and to practise ceremonies, which candour, with its utmost effort, cannot suppose to be universally believed and revered by the clergy. Discourses are written, and lectures are read, to apologize for subscription to articles of faith, which are not throughout, and in their obvious sense, believed. Church benefices are retained by men of amiable manners, and, in other respects, of strict probity, who, nevertheless, do not scruple to disavow their belief in many parts of the formularies to which they have solemnly declared their assent, and thus, inconsistently enough, support with one hand that system of error, real or supposed, which they pull down with the other. Bishop Hoadley preached a sermon against church authority, which put the whole nation in a ferment, and yet continued in his see. Dr. Clarke wrote against the doctrine of the Trinity, and yet continued to read the Litany. Dr. Blackburne wrote *The Confessional*, and yet kept the preferment which he held by subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

If great and good men have thus contributed to the support and propagation of error, it must have been their serious opinion, that there are cases in which error ought to be supported and propagated. An explicit declaration of the

* See Mr. Berrington's Examination of Events termed Miraculous, and reported in Letters from Italy.

reasons on which this opinion is founded, might, perhaps, be expressed in some such terms as the following:

"After all the fine-spun theories of morals which have been advanced by ingenious men, it is now pretty generally agreed, that there is no other satisfactory criterion of moral action than its tendency to produce happiness. No action, therefore, which has this tendency ought to be pronounced immoral. If, by any means, I create in the mind of another a judgment, or opinion, which I know, or believe, to be false, I am, it is true, imposing upon him error in the shape of truth; but if I am, at the same time, impressing his mind with a conviction which will probably have a beneficial influence upon his conduct, I am doing him good, or performing towards him a benevolent and virtuous action. The beneficial effect is the same, whether my words, which produced it, correspond to the abstract truth of things or not.

"Abstract truth, or falsehood, must, it is granted, always exist with respect to every possible proposition; for every supposable thing either is, or is not; but universal experience has shown, that the knowledge of truth is an attainment of extreme difficulty. The depth at which truth lies is proverbial. Who is certain, after all his labour, that he has brought it up from the well? What appears truth to me, appears error to another. Why, then, follow so uncertain a guide as my own judgment of what is true, when I can so much more easily determine, from observation, what is useful? If I am satisfied that my instructions are, on the whole, useful, why disturb myself because they have in them, unavoidably, a mixture of apparent error?

"We necessarily imbibe error with our infant breath. Errors innumerable are forced upon our judgment by the report of others, by our own senses, by the customs and habits of society, and even by its wisest institutions. Why should we attempt to avoid that which is evidently a part of the great plan of nature? Why not co-operate with its general laws, by rendering men's unavoidable errors productive of good?

"Whether it be possible for human nature to become altogether the pupil of truth;—whether it be possible to put all men in possession of a sufficient stock of certain knowledge, to become the basis of individual and social happiness;—may

admit of doubt; but, in the present state of the world, it can scarcely be questioned, that it is impracticable to conduct its affairs without giving encouragement and support to error. Whenever the magistrate has made himself the judge of abstract truth, and professed to take it under his patronage, by giving a formal establishment to one set of opinions in preference to another, he has adopted a system productive of incalculable mischiefs. This is equally true, whether the system has been adopted in a Romish conclave, a British council, or a French convention; and the man who projects or supports this system, whether he be a Bonner or a Robespierre; whether he be a Burke or a Condorcet, is, unquestionably, a persecutor. The magistrate whose sole object is the public good, in order to preserve the public tranquillity, and secure to every individual the first right of a rational being, that of exercising his reason without restraint, ought to afford equal patronage, or at least equal protection, to all public instructors, although it may be very evident that, in doing this, he must, in many cases, give countenance and encouragement to the propagation of error: his business is to consider not what is true, but what is useful; and even error may, in certain circumstances, be useful.

"This usefulness of error has, in many instances, been experimentally proved. In all ages, the multitude have been kept in awe by fictions addressed to the imagination and passions. What effect would the ancient metaphysical philosophers of India have produced on the minds of the people by their abstract speculations, concerning the divine nature and attributes, if they had not personified the operations of Deity under the names of Brahma, Vishnou, and Sheva, and exhibited them to the fancy in fables and images? Among the Greeks and Romans, what would Plato's *beauty and good*, or Tully's *bonestum* have done to keep the world in order, without the fables and ceremonies of the Pagan religion—without priests and augurs—without the Elysian Fields and the Shades of Tartarus?

"In fine, let the most correct philosopher ask himself, Whether, in his ordinary intercourse with mankind, he does not find himself under the necessity of accommodating himself to their habits of thinking, and, by the terms which he uses, to encourage opinions which he thinks erroneous? Is there a disciple of Berkley, of Hartley, or of Hume, who, while

while he plumes himself upon thinking with the wise, does not condescend to speak with the vulgar, and hereby to support and countenance error?"

Such, in their full force and extent, are the arguments which may be conceived to be urged by the advocates for the discreet propagation of error: and it must be confessed, that they carry with them a degree of plausibility which may easily gain them credit, especially with persons who happen to lie within the attraction of other adventitious motives to the exercise of discretion. It may, however, be doubted, whether they will stand the test of an unprejudiced and disinterested examination.

Without entering into the general question concerning the foundation of morals, and even admitting utility to be the measure of virtue, it may be confidently asked, whether an invariable adherence to moral truth, or veracity, be not, at least, as likely to be useful to mankind, as the violation of this law of morality in the wilful propagation of error? Whether the love of truth be woven into the original fabric of the human mind, or whether it be the result of a series of unavoidable associations, it cannot be doubted that it is natural to man. No good man ever violates it without reluctance. Few merchants take a custom-house oath, which they know to be not strictly true, without wishing that they might be excused. A clergyman, who subscribes the Thirty-nine Articles with a secret consciousness that they do not perfectly coincide with his sentiments, must feel an uneasy pressure as he enters the narrow door, and, notwithstanding the usefulness of the edifice to which he is admitted, must wish the passage into it enlarged. These are right and laudable feelings; and it is by no means certain, that mankind have ever been benefited by counteracting them.

If the certain knowledge of abstract truth be a difficult attainment, it is not less difficult to determine, with certainty, what will be, on the whole, useful. The general good is a vast object, and comprehends an endless variety of complicated relations and circumstances, in which the mind is in as much danger of being lost, as in the labyrinth of a speculative truth. Because the whole field of knowledge does not lie open to the human understanding, it is not to be inferred that man is incapable of possessing himself of sufficient knowledge to secure his happiness, without calling in

the aid of error: nor ought the mistakes and errors into which men fall before they acquire the perfect use of their reason, or while they neglect to exercise it, to be urged as an argument for the deliberate and systematic propagation of error among beings to whom reason is given for the very purpose of correcting error.

It is admitted, that the exclusive patronage of any particular system of opinions, under the notion of supporting the cause of truth, is an exercise of civil power which always has been, and always must be, injurious to society: but it is also asserted, on the other hand, that any interference of magistracy for the purpose of encouraging and supporting a system which the magistrates themselves believe to be founded in error, in expectation that it will furnish useful instruments of controul, is, at least, equally injurious. If the magistrate affords equal protection and encouragement to instructors of all classes, he permits, it is true, the dissemination of false principles, but he does not, in reality, patronize and propagate error; for nothing so certainly promotes the discovery and propagation of truth, as the unlimited freedom of discussion. Whatever is for the public good, it is the business of the magistrate to encourage; but experience has proved, that the public good is not promoted either by the patronage of any specific system of supposed truth, or the propagation of error: it must, therefore, be his duty to leave truth and error a clear field of contest, with no other interference than may be necessary to bring together skilful combatants, and to secure them fair play.

It cannot be proved, in a single instance, that any interference, either of the magistrate, or the priesthood, in favour of error, has ever been productive of good. The ingenious devices, for example, of the Indian Brahmins, to amuse the people with splendid fictions, what effects have they produced for which the people have reason to thank them? They have established the most debasing system of servility; they have confounded moral obligation with childish superstition; they have created an unnatural separation between man and man, by dividing society into distinct casts, productive, on the one part, of insolent tyranny, on the other, of abject and wretched slavery. Similar consequences, though perhaps in an inferior degree, have followed from similar sys-

tems of imposition in other countries: and, if, in any instance, good effects have been produced, by institutions founded in error, it has been owing, not to the error, but to the truth which has been incorporated with it: for, perhaps, no system has ever been established so erroneous, as not to contain some true and useful principles of religion and morality. In every age and country, the multitude have possessed a sufficient share of understanding, to be capable of receiving, from their more enlightened brethren, a plain and simple state of facts, with their obvious conclusions, as the ground of general maxims for the conduct of life: and, in order to render men virtuous, nothing more seems necessary, than to convince them, from the known nature of things, and from certain experience, that it is their interest to be so. Had this experiment been fairly tried, through the long course of ages, in which men have been amused with the fictions of priestcraft, it is impossible to say to what degree of wisdom and happiness men might, by this time, have attained.

The truth is, it is not only contrary to experience, but to the nature of things, that error should be productive of good. In the strict language of philosophy, "truth and good are one." To treat every being and object according to its true nature, qualities, and relations, must be to render it, as much as possible, useful. Every error in judgment, concerning the nature of things, must open the way to some error in conduct, and, consequently, be injurious. These observations rush upon the mind nearly with the force of self-evident axioms. To suppose that error should produce good, appears almost as palpable an absurdity, as to make darkness the parent of light. It may, therefore, without hesitation, be concluded, that no attempt to impose upon mankind, by propagating error, either "is," or, "can come to, good;" and that where appearances of this kind arise, they are the mistakes of misapprehension, or the self-created illusions of a timid or selfish mind.

Prudent men will tread the ground of new opinions with cautious steps; modest men will judge with deliberation, and assert with diffidence; and polite men will not unnecessarily deviate from the established forms of language: but good men will always prefer truth to

error; and wise men will not be easily persuaded, that truth may not be safely trusted with the great charge of making the world happy. If the glorious day should ever arrive, in which the clouds of error shall be cleared away, it will, we doubt not, be seen, that truth is a luminary sufficiently bright to show mankind the path to happiness.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondents J. J. and I. H. p. 691 and 852, differ very widely in their sentiments respecting the utility of the *Board of Agriculture*; and this, too, will probably be the case among such of your readers as think the question to be of any importance.

For my own part, I am very much inclined to agree with J. J. upon the whole, because the objects he points out as deserving the *first* attention of the board, have been as yet in a great measure overlooked, and also because the political considerations he alludes to, appear to have been one of the principal causes of its formation.

Be this, however, as it may, I. H. certainly over-rates their "philanthropic exertions," when he ascribes "the present spirit of agricultural knowledge and improvement in the country" to the labours of the board of agriculture. I have, like this gentleman, made tours through various parts of the country, though not of the same extent, or occupying so much time as those he describes; and my information authorizes me to say, that, excepting in some few counties around the metropolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bath, there is not one farmer in ten, who has the least knowledge that such a board exists. The improvements to which I. H. refers, may rather, therefore, be ascribed to a very different cause, viz. to the high price of the produce of land, by which the farmers are encouraged and enabled to cultivate their farms in a superior manner, and to try any experiments by which their art may be yet farther improved. Reduce the value of their produce, and at the same time keep up or increase the present enormous taxes, and then I. H. will soon find that the benefits of the board in question are by no means "incalculable!"

I. H. justly observes "that the principal point is to make the earth produce as much human food as possible." Should we

we not then be approaching this important, this principal point, in proportion as we cultivated our *waste lands*? Have we not immense tracts of these wastes*, which might be made highly productive by the respective proprietors, if they could obtain permission?

The most essential service the Board could render to the country, would be to push forward as much as possible, "the general bill for the enclosure of commons;" and also of open town-fields, which are a very great impediment to good husbandry. Such a bill would indeed be "incalculably beneficial" and acceptable: and although I. H. rightly supposes, that many obstacles would present themselves, by reason of "the various jarring interests" which would arise, yet zeal, perseverance, and strict impartiality, would easily surmount them—especially if "the general voice of the nation calls" for this necessary improvement.

That the general voice of the nation (particularly of the yeomanry and lesser freeholders) does make this call, is beyond all doubt. Why the call is not attended to, I. H. in part, accounts for, and certainly his reasons have their weight. But yet there is a number of wrongheads who whisper, that perhaps the bill is postponed, not only for the above-mentioned reasons, but also because it would lessen the quantity of game, interrupt the sons of Nimrod, and deprive some professional men, or men in a certain subordinate station, of part of their emoluments!

If, however, the freeholders of this country are yet to obtain private local enclosure bills, according to the present expensive mode, they would do well to consult the excellent observations of Mr. A. Young (*North Tour*, vol. i. p. 252) upon the glaring defects of many such bills, previously to their signing a petition for the purpose, or employing a solicitor. Your's,

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Doncaster, Feb. 2, 1797.

* By the report of Messrs. Rennie, Brown, and Shirreff, who were employed by the Board of Agriculture, in the year 1794, to examine into the state of husbandry in Yorkshire, it appears, that in the North and West ridings of that county, there are no less than 265,000 acres of waste land, capable of cultivation.—The enclosing of this vast tract, would indeed "be in a short time incalculably beneficial."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE magnitude and boldness of the plan proposed in your valuable *Supplementary Number*, for a total abolition of tythes, excited my curiosity and surprize, but as on an attentive examination of it, I am by no means satisfied either of its justice or its practicability; I trust to your usual impartiality for an admission of the following remarks:

The author of the essay observes, that "there is no description [of tythes] but what is capable of *valuation*: and whatever may be fairly *valued*, may be fairly *bought*, and *annihilated* for ever."

Now I am so far from agreeing with this gentleman, that any description of tythes can be fairly valued, that I shall not scruple to deny that they can be *valued* at all. The present possessors are only tenants for life, and though the valuation may be just and advantageous for them, it will not be so for their successors, especially at some distant period, when land and every thing else shall rise far above the present standard. Let us suppose, for instance, that the tythes had been bought up, on the present plan, at the beginning of the Reformation, what would be the condition of the clergy now? and should we not justly have had reason to complain of the arbitrary act of the rulers of that period, and the tame indifference of the clerical body, who could so shamefully sell their right for a present advantage? Or had this project taken place no farther back than the latter end of the preceding century, I fear the ministerial provision at the present moment would have been of a sorry nature, and far more pitiable than the condition of the poor curates, which has been so often and so pathetically described.

We may call our valuation (made by conscientious and sagacious men, sworn to make a just account) *fair* and *beneficial*, and it may be so, according to the present price of land, and the necessary articles of life; but the question is, whether the present standard is the highest to which those articles can possibly go? If not, our valuation cannot be *fair*, and those who come after us, will have just reasons to execrate our conduct. They will have *just reason* to complain, because we have sold that which does not belong to us. It is the property, not of a body of men, but of an institution, and, therefore, if any of the trustees shall alienate that

that which is committed to their care, what are they in the eye of strict and impartial justice?

The right of the Church to the object in question, is to the full as ancient, and imprescriptible too, as the oldest landowner in this kingdom. This right, is not, indeed, *jure divino*, neither is the Mosaic or Melchisedechian order a necessary rule of government in Christian countries; but the clergy have another and a far more solid ground of support to their claim, and that is in the national law; I do not mean any particular acts of parliament, but in the very primary principles of the English law, and which secure to him who has a proprietorship in land, from time immemorial, an inviolate possession. It may be deemed very presumptuous to say, but it is nevertheless true, that the parliament has no authority to compel men to sell their property, and especially that of which the holders are only tenants for life.

This plan appears clearly to have the tendency, I will not say the *design*, of reducing the clergy to a capricious and dependent mode of subsistence. There must, necessarily, upon its adoption, be a public fund, out of which the ministers are to be paid. Who are to have charge of this fund?—Laymen, no doubt. What will be the consequence, but the erecting a new institution, which will require a very liberal support, so that a considerable part of the property of the church will go to pay treasurer-, secretaries, and a numerous *et cetera* of officers? Then a divine will have to dance attendance upon these men in power, who will look for perquisites and fees, without which, his salary will not be very regularly paid.

I confess, the mere supposition of *humbling* the ecclesiastical body to such a sorry condition, makes me look on the plan with disgust, although no one is more sensible of the necessity of a reform in this case, than, Your's, &c.

Feb. 6, 1797.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following comparison between great and small farms is the result of a discussion on the subject, in a conversation among real farmers, and is at the service of your Magazine, if you think it worthy of insertion:

A parish divided into large farms will require fewer horses to till it, by one

third, than the same parish divided into small farms.—A horse consumes as much as would comfortably support three human creatures.

Two-thirds of the labourers will gather in a harvest of a parish if in large farms, of those whom it would require to get in the harvest of the same parish, if divided into small farms. Men walking with the cart from the field to unload it, then back into the field to load it, which must be the case on small farms, is great waste of time, or unproductive labour, and at a season when labour is doubly valuable. At other seasons of the year, too, waste of time on a small farm is necessarily very great; one man will sow for all the ploughs on a large farm; and on a small one, a man will do nothing besides, supposing there are only two. The same case applies to the shepherd, for there requires one to attend the flock, if any is kept, on the small farm (be the sheep ever so few) where any part of the farm is common field (except where the custom of the parish is to keep several small parcels together, called town-flocks, a practice almost every farmer complains of, who is concerned in them); and on a large farm, one man is sufficient. Yet the parish laid into large farms, employs nearly as many labourers as if it was divided into small ones. The large farmer hoes his corn, and performs several other operations in husbandry, little practised by small farmers.

Sheep are mostly bred, reared, and fattened by the large farmer; I refer to those reared on farms chiefly arable. To him we are indebted for most of our mutton, and our wool; and the utility of this last article, in a national view, almost exceeds calculation. The expence of the shepherd, if the farm is common field, and the want of room if enclosed, prevents the small farmer from profiting by sheep.

It is alledged against large farms, that they do not breed the poultry and eggs, nor make the butter, which small farms do: which may be a fact. But before it is proved that small farms are advantageous to the community from this circumstance, it must be proved, that breeding of poultry and eggs, and making of butter, is so. If all the produce of the lands throughout the kingdom were converted into poultry, or were consumed at the same waste, as that is which is eaten in turkies, fowls, geese, &c. it would not support half the inhabitants
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it now does. And grass converted into butter, instead of beef, bears nearly the same proportion. The high price of poultry cannot be injurious to the poor, as nearly half of it is bred by them, and I am sure they sell twenty times as much as they buy. Breeding and rearing of poultry, is within the reach of almost every person's finances and situation, which makes the competition so great, that scarcely any profit is attached to it: and there appears no reason why a farmer should pay his attention to that part of his business from which no profit arises. Every farmer keeps a sufficient number in his yard, to pick up what is unavoidably scattered, so that nothing is wasted or lost.

Another charge against large farms is, that the holders of them monopolize the corn. But as the charge has frequently, and repeatedly, been brought forward, without a single instance produced of either time, or place, or persons, who have entered into this combination, it falls to the ground. It is not probable, I imagine it impossible, that so large a body of men as the farmers, should ever enter into a combination to enhance the price of corn, or any part of them, that can have any effect. As a proof that the farmers bring their corn to market, as far as it is beneficial to the community, we in general find it gets dearer from Christmas to the ensuing harvest. They may speculate sometimes, in part of what they raise themselves, and such a speculation is absolutely necessary, for the interest of the nation. Suppose, on the contrary, they never speculated, but sold all their corn as they threshed it out, which would usually be by the first of May; the consequence would be, that all the mealmen of small capital would be obliged to relinquish business immediately, and the whole trade would be thrown into the hands of a very few opulent men. For mealmen would be obliged to lay in a stock of wheat to last them from May till after harvest, near five months; and as a greater capital would be required, a larger profit must be laid on every quarter of wheat for breaking it, to pay the interest of that capital. Besides, a part would be damaged, perhaps spoiled, by being stored in such large quantities: and as the good must pay for the damaged, or spoiled, this would farther enhance the price. This very circumstance would endanger a combination, as the whole of what must be had to support the nation would be

in the hands of a few very opulent individuals, who are in the habits of convening meetings to regulate their trade.

An argument brought in favour of small farms is, that they hold out an encouragement to industry and sobriety, by enabling a person, who has saved a hundred, or a hundred and fifty pounds, at service, to employ it to the best advantage in farming one of them.

Supposing the fact of discouragement, there will still be a balance of evils.—Small farms are the principal cause why so little improvement has been made in our agriculture for centuries past; it has by no means kept pace with the improvement either of our mechanics, or manufactories; but is centuries behind them, when compared with that state of perfection to which it might be brought. The mode of farming adopted by a farmer of this description, is almost always the same as has been practised in the village, time immemorial; his ideas are local, and his prejudices strong in favour of his system, however erroneously founded. Improvements he cannot find out, as they are the result of experiment; experiments he dares not try, for if the first fails (which is often the case) he is ruined. It is almost impossible he should: perhaps he can scarcely read or write; he can consult no authors on agriculture, since he would not understand their terms: on the contrary, the large farmer is, from his circumstances, enabled to give his son a liberal education, when compared to the other. This destroys prejudice, and gives him ability to extract information from the innumerable publications on agriculture, which are daily issuing from the press. He tries experiments, for if the first fails, his circumstances enable him to try a second, or a third, and he is mostly rewarded in the end. All the principal improvements which have been made, were by large or rich farmers. But, leaving the introduction of improvements from drills and hoes, &c. out of the question, the large farmer's land will in general be found in the highest state of cultivation of the two, supposing both to farm according to the system of the district.

Another argument brought in favour of small farms is, that they produce most happiness: that where four or five farms are laid into one, one family only is happy, where four or five before were comfortable. But if we examine a pa-
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that which is committed to their care, what are they in the eye of strict and impartial justice?

The right of the Church to the object in question, is to the full as ancient, and imprescriptible too, as the oldest landowner in this kingdom. This right, is not, indeed, *jure divino*, neither is the Mosaic or Melchisedechian order a necessary rule of government in Christian countries; but the clergy have another and a far more solid ground of support to their claim, and that is in the national law; I do not mean any particular acts of parliament, but in the very primary principles of the English law, and which secure to him who has a proprietorship in land, from time immemorial, an inviolate possession. It may be deemed very presumptuous to say, but it is nevertheless true, that the parliament has no authority to compel men to sell their property, and especially that of which the holders are only tenants for life.

This plan appears clearly to have the tendency, I will not say the *design*, of reducing the clergy to a capricious and dependent mode of subsistence. There must, necessarily, upon its adoption, be a public fund, out of which the ministers are to be paid. Who are to have charge of this fund?—Laymen, no doubt. What will be the consequence, but the erecting a new institution, which will require a very liberal support, so that a considerable part of the property of the church will go to pay treasurer, secretaries, and a numerous *et cetera* of officers? Then a divine will have to dance attendance upon these men in power, who will look for perquisites and fees, without which, his salary will not be very regularly paid.

I confess, the mere supposition of *bumbling* the ecclesiastical body to such a sorry condition, makes me look on the plan with disgust, although no one is more sensible of the necessity of a reform in this case, than, Your's, &c.

Feb. 6, 1797.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following comparison between great and small farms is the result of a discussion on the subject, in a conversation among real farmers, and is at the service of your Magazine, if you think it worthy of insertion:

A parish divided into large farms will require fewer horses to till it, by one

third, than the same parish divided into small farms.—A horse consumes as much as would comfortably support three human creatures.

Two-thirds of the labourers will gather in a harvest of a parish if in large farms, of those whom it would require to get in the harvest of the same parish, if divided into small farms. Men walking with the cart from the field to unload it, then back into the field to load it, which must be the case on small farms, is great waste of time, or unproductive labour, and at a season when labour is doubly valuable. At other seasons of the year, too, waste of time on a small farm is necessarily very great; one man will sow for all the ploughs on a large farm; and on a small one, a man will do nothing besides, supposing there are only two. The same case applies to the shepherd, for there requires one to attend the flock, if any is kept, on the small farm (be the sheep ever so few) where any part of the farm is common field (except where the custom of the parish is to keep several small parcels together, called town-flocks, a practice almost every farmer complains of, who is concerned in them); and on a large farm, one man is sufficient. Yet the parish laid into large farms, employs nearly as many labourers as if it was divided into small ones. The large farmer hoes his corn, and performs several other operations in husbandry, little practised by small farmers.

Sheep are mostly bred, reared, and fattened by the large farmer; I refer to those reared on farms chiefly arable. To him we are indebted for most of our mutton, and our wool; and the utility of this last article, in a national view, almost exceeds calculation. The expence of the shepherd, if the farm is common field, and the want of room if enclosed, prevents the small farmer from profiting by sheep.

It is alledged against large farms, that they do not breed the poultry and eggs, nor make the butter, which small farms do: which may be a fact. But before it is proved that small farms are advantageous to the community from this circumstance, it must be proved, that breeding of poultry and eggs, and making of butter, is so. If all the produce of the lands throughout the kingdom were converted into poultry, or were consumed at the same waste, as that is which is eaten in turkies, fowls, geese, &c. it would not support half the inhabitants it

it now does. And grafs converted into butter, instead of beef, bears nearly the same proportion. The high price of poultry cannot be injurious to the poor, as nearly half of it is bred by them, and I am sure they sell twenty times as much as they buy. Breeding and rearing of poultry, is within the reach of almost every person's finances and situation, which makes the competition so great, that scarcely any profit is attached to it: and there appears no reason why a farmer should pay his attention to that part of his business from which no profit arises. Every farmer keeps a sufficient number in his yard, to pick up what is unavoidably scattered, so that nothing is wasted or lost.

Another charge against large farms is, that the holders of them monopolize the corn. But as the charge has frequently, and repeatedly, been brought forward, without a single instance produced of either time, or place, or persons, who have entered into this combination, it falls to the ground. It is not probable, I imagine it impossible, that so large a body of men as the farmers, should ever enter into a combination to enhance the price of corn, or any part of them, that can have any effect. As a proof that the farmers bring their corn to market, as far as it is beneficial to the community, we in general find it gets dearer from Christmas to the ensuing harvest. They may speculate sometimes, in part of what they raise themselves, and such a speculation is absolutely necessary, for the interest of the nation. Suppose, on the contrary, they never speculated, but sold all their corn as they threshed it out, which would usually be by the first of May; the consequence would be, that all the mealmen of small capital would be obliged to relinquish business immediately, and the whole trade would be thrown into the hands of a very few opulent men. For mealmen would be obliged to lay in a stock of wheat to last them from May till after harvest, near five months; and as a greater capital would be required, a larger profit must be laid on every quarter of wheat for breaking it, to pay the interest of that capital. Besides, a part would be damaged, perhaps spoiled, by being stored in such large quantities: and as the good must pay for the damaged, or spoiled, this would farther enhance the price. This very circumstance would endanger a combination, as the whole of what must be had to support the nation would be

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Another argument brought in favour of small farms is, that they produce most happiness: that where four or five farms are laid into one, one family only is happy, where four or five before were comfortable. But if we examine a pa-
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rish divided into large farms, we shall find the poor better off than when divided into small ones. The small farmer performs that part of husbandry himself, for which the labourer would receive the highest price. The large farmer's attention being his chief employ, he lets the poor the best, with the rest of the labour. Thus, on the score of happiness, as it immediately affects the persons concerned and employed in agriculture, the balance is equal.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Kelshall, Jan. 16, 1797.

J. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following particulars, relative to the recent eruption of a singular species of VOLCANO, in an island of the CRIMEA, I lately received from the continent; I conceive such an article to be consonant with the generally useful plan of your Work.

On the 27th of February, 1796, about eight o'clock in the morning, on a point of land which lies a few miles north of Taman, a subterraneous noise, resembling thunder, was suddenly heard to proceed from under a small mountain, situated in the district of Putsché, in one of the islands of the Crimea. Soon afterwards, there was seen to arise from the summit of the mountain, a thick column of smoke, which changed, after an interval of some minutes, into fire, in the shape of a sheaf, and retained this appearance for the space of half an hour. The mountain then began to throw out, to the distance of a furlong, an argillaceous matter, and a number of stones, in which a mixture of this matter was observable.

On the day following, the whole surface of the ground lying round the mountain, was found to be overspread with this new stratum, reaching to a considerable height. It was not until the third day, that the eruption entirely ceased. During the whole of this time, flames were seen to flash out at intervals, and a noise, not unlike that made by boiling water, was occasionally heard in the interior of the mountain. This phenomenon (examples similar to which, according to Boccone and Howel, occur sometimes in Sicily) is the more remarkable, as it serves to throw some light on the physical constitution of the soil of the countries wherein they are found.

The circumstance may also be illustrated by the observation, that a number of circular apertures have been noticed, for a length of time past, on certain eminences in the island of *Pbanagoria*, and from these issued, continually, a filthy fluid slime, which is, in many instances, blended with naphtha; an appearance which abundantly justifies the conjecture, that in the internal soil of the island, much combustible matter may be lodged. Former hypotheses made on the subject of Volcanos, have certainly received some additional confirmation from the circumstance of this recent eruption.

Your's, &c.

S. T.

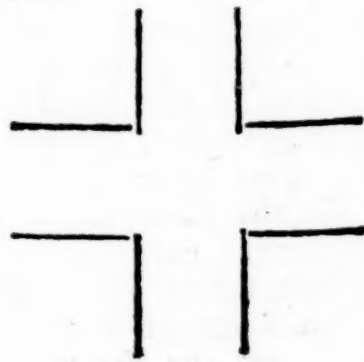
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many exaggerated accounts have appeared of the cavern lately discovered at Burrington-Coombe, in Somersetshire, an authentic description may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

It was related in the newspapers, that thirty skeletons were discovered, perfect, and lying north and south, the bones cemented to the rock: but neither was there any perfect skeleton, or any apparent regularity in the mode of laying them. The entrance to the cavern is by a steep descent: from the irregular manner in which the skulls lie, it appears, that the bodies were thrown down carelessly; and I am confirmed in the opinion, by observing, that though the cavern extends one hundred and thirty feet, there are no bones farther in than a body thrown from the aperture would have fallen; none of the smaller bones remain. The skulls are incrustated with *Salactytes*, and crumble away when an attempt is made to remove them.

A sepulchral vault was discovered, some few years back, near Nimlet, in the neighbourhood, but it has been destroyed, and the stones used in a lime-kiln near! Of this I could get no other information. In the parish of Budcome there is another, which I visited; it is shaped thus:



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and extends about ten feet either way. Many bones were lying there, but as it is long since it was opened, I could learn nothing of the position in which they were found. The vault is very rudely constructed: it is on a level with the field, covered over with stones and rubbish, but so irregularly, as to present no appearance of a tumulus.

I shall be obliged to any of your readers who can inform me, at what period these modes of sepulture were common.

Bristol, Jan. 28.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO regulate judiciously the internal policy of states is a more difficult matter, than to maintain their external relations. Of this internal policy there is no department more involved in difficulties, than the management of that numerous class of modern society, termed the Poor. I say of *modern society*, for among the nations properly termed *ancient*, no such class of citizens is heard of. Our ancestors, at no very remote period, were ignorant of the existence of a class of people who were to be supported at the public expence; and foreign countries, nay, even our near neighbours, the Scotch, till within a few years, had no such establishments, and, comparatively speaking, had no poor. The idea of supporting one class of citizens at the expence of the rest, first originated in this country; and the immense increase of the number requiring to be so supported, since that period, is a proof that there was something erroneous in the original institution.

To regulate, or to abolish, an institution, which increases the evil it was meant to obviate, which rewards and encourages vice and profligacy, while it oppresses the prudent and attentive, is a problem which has employed the wisest heads, and the best patriots of this country. That Mr. PITT should attempt to succeed in what so many great men have failed, will not surprize any one who has observed the arrogance which has prompted him to tear away some of the firmest supports of the constitution of the country, as well as the rashness which he has displayed on many other important occasions.

I shall notice some of the clauses in the intended bill, and endeavour to prove their inadequacy to produce the proposed effect.

The intention of allowing a shilling per week to a poor family, for each child,

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is not made the first clause of the act without a meaning. It is of a piece with that little policy by which the minister has attempted to regulate the affairs of great nations. It is a bait to catch the *straggling benevolence*, as it has been most aptly termed, of many well-meaning people. The notion of its benevolence will be widely diffused among the poor, who, hearing that for every idle child they are to receive a shilling per week, will extol the goodness of Mr. PITT, and wish for the existence of the law. But let me ask any reasonable man, whether this shilling per week is not an inducement for the poor man to keep his child ignorant and idle, because when able to work this premium for idleness ceases.

The plan of uniting parishes, except in cases where in contiguous parishes great inequality in the numbers of the poor is found, which is already done, I highly disapprove, for reasons which will appear more fully among the improvements which I shall suggest on this subject. The more men are broken into small societies, the more easily are their interests understood, and the better they are managed; every parish, therefore, should be obliged to take care of its own poor.

The notion of purchasing a *poor man a cow*, or other animal yielding profit, must, certainly, have originated in the brain of a Cockney, and is too absurd to be treated but with ridicule. Where can the man who is so poor as to require relief from the parish, find food for a cow? If a cow is not well fed, she will not yield any thing at all, far less profit. If the suggestor of this clause ever travelled so far from London, as to have an opportunity of contemplating the meagre, half-starved inhabitants of an over-fed common, he would not have supposed there was much humanity in condemning any quadruped to such a mode of existence, or any biped to depend upon it, either for existence or profit. The number of these commons, too, are daily, and very wisely, diminishing, with the concurrence of the legislature of the country. But this benevolent plan would soon cover the sides of our highways with starving cattle, and fill the cellars of St. Giles's with hungry swine, and meagre asses, the animals from which the inhabitants of these places are accustomed to derive profit.

The intention of mingling the parochial funds with those of benefit societies,

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would not, I think, answer the proposed intention; the narrow mode of thinking of the lower classes of people, makes them peculiarly jealous of money matters. While they themselves have an opportunity, as stewards, &c. of superintending the distribution and expenditure of their funds, they know how they are disposed of, and that they are not embezzled: but they would not willingly trust their savings in the hands of people whom they could not call to account; besides, to confound the industrious and frugal with those who are so lost to all sense of shame, as to come upon the parish, is highly improper.

The appointment of wardens and guardians of the poor, and, again, inspectors of these guardians, is an attempt to solve the old problem, *quis custodiet ipsos custodes*, and is not likely to succeed much better than former attempts to attain the same object. The wardens of the poor, who, I suppose, are to be in the stead of the present masters and mistresses of workhouses, will, I presume, receive salaries; consequently, a number of small places will be created, to be given away by the partizans of the minister, one evident purpose of the present bill. But what motive have the inspectors or visitors to execute their duty? Few occupations are more unpleasant than to contemplate the situation of the poor in a workhouse; to see human nature miserable and degraded; to hear complaints, whose validity it is difficult to investigate, and, perhaps, impossible to redress, because arising from the querulousness of dependence, the stings of conscious folly, or the recollection of departed pleasures. From such a task, when the novelty is over, most men will gladly shrink. How much more easily, as well as certainly, would these ends be answered, by rendering it the interest of such as had the care of the poor, that they should be comfortable and industrious. That this is possible, I shall attempt to prove in its proper place.

Nothing can be more absurd than the idea of making up to the poor what they cannot earn; they will never work, if they are to be paid for being idle.

To take children from their parents, and educate them in public, is a very bad plan, and should always be avoided, if possible. The education that teaches us to live, is not that which is acquired from masters, or in schools; but what is learned from parents, from relations,

and companions. But this education can never be acquired where children only see children, equally ignorant with themselves. I have, myself, known an example of a parish child, brought from nurse at three years of age, who knew the names of common objects, and could combine a variety of ideas in language. After two years' confinement in a workhouse, with children of its own age, and similar education, it had forgotten the appellations of the most common objects, so as not to be able to distinguish, by name, a horse from a hog. But, sir, it has a worse effect, it destroys all those relations which are the bands and cement of society. A boy, educated in an hospital, knows neither father nor mother, sister nor brother; he has no relations either to care for, or who care for him; he has, therefore, no character to support. Inspection alone is sufficient to convince any man, how much this kind of education tends to abase and vilify the human character. Let him compare the pale vapid inanity of the countenance of the children congregated in a parish workhouse, with the health, intelligence, and vivacity sparkling in the faces of an equal number of the same rank, drawn together, for a few hours in the day, under the thatched roof of some old dame, in a country village, and ask himself, if he would wish to see his species degraded, and the spirit of the rising generation nipt in the bud, by being educated in a workhouse?

It is always painful to attribute an apparently good action to bad motives; but from the line of conduct exhibited by Mr. PITT, on other occasions, somewhat analogous to the present, it certainly is not unfair to hint at the *real reason* which made him snatch this measure from the hands of a gentleman, who, if he had not succeeded better, most assuredly would not have conducted it worse. On this occasion, when the pressure of the poor laws, and the ineffectual aid the poor received from them, had impressed the public mind so strongly, that the Minister found credit attach to the person who made the slightest attempt to remedy the grievance, he conceived it a favourable opportunity to court popularity. He expects that the lower class of people will look up to him as their friend and protector. In this, however, he is deceived. There is not a workman in a garret, in London, nor a manufacturer in the country, who does not know that the WAR is the cause

cause of their poverty, and execrate him as the author of it.

Mr. Editor, in my next epistle, I shall offer you some hints, with respect to the mode in which I think the poor and the helpless ought to be treated. I shall not attempt, however, to follow the minister in his exalted flights of benevolence; to annihilate poverty, by distributing to the poor the property of the rich. I think it possible, by cherishing a spirit of independence, to make a man ashamed of depending on the bounty of another; by inculcating habits of prudence and œconomy, to make it unnecessary, that he should be so, and that those who really cannot support themselves individually, may be enabled to support each other, by being distributed into proper communities.

London, Feb. 6, 1797.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE SEA, SHIPS SAILING, &c.

AMONG the sublime objects of nature, none is more striking than that vast expanse of water which forms the sea; and which, from the variety of appearances that it is capable of assuming, affords a fertile store of images to the poetical observer. The greater part of these are of the grand and terrific kind; and Homer, whose genius, and subject led him to the peculiar contemplation of such scenes in nature, has drawn copiously from this source. He seems frequently, like his aged Chryses, to have walked musing on the shore of the resounding main, attentive to all its changes, and fixing their several forms upon his imagination, for the various purposes of description and comparison. It is justly remarked by Pope, in a note on one of these passages, that, in order properly to judge of the beauty of such resemblances, it is necessary for the reader to have been an observer of the things themselves. How far he himself was thus qualified, may occasionally be considered hereafter; but the remark is certainly true; and in proportion as any one is able to compare Homer's descriptions with nature itself, as well in the similes derived from this source, as in all the others, he will the better understand their application, and recognize their accuracy.

In the similes which I shall first ad-

duce, the principal circumstances which the sea-pieces are brought to illustrate, are *motion* and *number*.

When Agamemnon, in a speech to the assembled Greeks, makes a feigned proposal for their return; its effect on the populace is thus described:

So moved th' assembly, as the length'ning waves

Roll on th' Icarian sea, before the breath
Of Eurus and of Notus, rushing down
From clouds of father Jove. IL. ii. 144.

The armies of Greece and Troy, seated apart on the plain, in silence, in order to hear Hector's challenge to single fight, give rise to the following comparison:

As when the west wind freshens, o'er the main

A shivering horror runs, that blackens round
The face of Ocean; so the ranks appear'd
Of Greeks and Trojans, seated on the plain. IL. vii. 63.

The armies seated in ranks, and *bristling*, as Homer says, with helmets, spears, and shields, which, from the impatience natural to the occasion, would exhibit a gentle quivering motion, afford a very just resemblance to the sea, just curled and roughened by a light breeze. But that the resemblance farther extends, as Pope supposes, to "the repose and awe which ensued, when Hector began to speak," I cannot perceive. There appears, therefore, to me, an unhappy inconsistency with the rest of the picture, in those lines of his translation,

the face of Ocean sleeps,
And a still horror saddens all the deeps.

The word "horror," if meant to correspond with the original *ῥῆγξ*, must be understood in its proper signification of *shivering*, or *trembling*, with which the epithet "still" is manifestly incompatible. The *darkness*, too, which Pope considers as a leading circumstance, is occasioned by the *motion*, not the *repose*, of the water.

Several comparisons have already come before us, by which a fluctuating and irresolute state of mind has been represented, but in none, perhaps, the image is more happily adapted to the subject, than in the following, which is introduced where Nestor is alarmed by the view of the extreme danger which urged the Greeks, and knows not what counsel to give:

As when the sea in blind commotion heaves
Its blackening waves, a prelude of the rage

Of whistling winds; as yet to neither side
The billows roll, till from above descends
The leading gale: so wavering doubts divide
The senior's soul. IL. xiv. 16.

The state of the sea here described, is not properly a *calm*, but a *swell without wind*, usually reckoned the forerunner of a storm. Pope is here again unfortunate in his first line:

As when old Ocean's silent surface sleeps;

For how is this consistent with any motion at all? and yet it is upon *motion*, that the application of the simile depends.

A state of the mind somewhat similar to the preceding, but differing in this, that the irresolution proceeds from the strong action of two opposite impulses, is represented by a new image, drawn from the same source:

As when two winds the fishy main assail,
Boreas and Zephyr, rushing sudden down
From Thracian hills; in heaps the black
waves rise,

And hurl the sea-wrack from the briny deep:
So varying doubt distracts the Grecian breasts.

IL. ix. 4.

This doubt, according to the commentators, was whether they should stay or return; and therefore, very well corresponds to the action of the two opposite winds. I am less satisfied, however, with the propriety of description in this, and various other passages of Homer, and his imitators, where different and opposite winds are made to blow at the same time. That in a sea like that with which Homer was conversant, narrow, bounded by mountains, and interspersed with islands, sudden gusts should arise from various quarters, and occasionally meet, and contend with each other, is highly probable; but a steady and durable opposition of winds on the same spot, is, I think, a phenomenon scarcely conformable to nature. The artificial brewing of a tempest, by setting the four winds to jostle with each other, though an expedient practised by some poets of high reputation, is surely ridiculous and extravagant. This remark might have been applied to some of the former quotations, under the head of storm and tempest.

The *foam* of the waves, and the *violence* of their assault, are circumstances added to their *mobility* and *frequency*, in the subsequent passages. The peculiar excellence of the Greek language, in expressing *action* by words which are an echo to the sense, should be remarked, before an idea of some of Homer's

finest lines is attempted to be given by an inadequate translation.

When the Grecian army is called back to the assembly, after being dismissed by Agamemnon, their return is thus described:

Once more assembling from the ships and tents,
With shouts they rush to council; like the roar
Of echoing Ocean, when its swelling waves
Dash on th' extended shore, and boils the main,

IL. ii. 207.

The advance of the Greeks to the first battle, gives occasion to the following simile:

As on the founding shore the ocean waves
Beat frequent, gently urg'd by Zephyr's
breath;

First on the main they rise, then onward roll'd,
Burst thund'ring on the beach, and swelling
high

Around the rocky points in ridges heave,
And dash the briny foam: thus closely throng'd,
The Grecian squadrons ceaseless mov'd to war.

IL. iv. 422.

This is a very exact picture, not of a "growing storm," as Pope understands it, but of a gentle breeze, raising waves in the sea, which gather as they roll onwards, and at length break with violence on the shore. Its application to bodies of men, at first advancing leisurely and at intervals, then closing and quickening their march, as they approach the enemy, and at last bursting upon the foe, with a furious shock, is perfectly happy, and requires no elucidation to those who have been spectators of the natural scene.

Virgil has closely imitated this simile, and has clothed it in all its beauty and energy of diction; but his application of it is much less exact than that of the Greek poet, since the *force* and *violence* of the breaking wave is the only circumstance paralleled by the real object. He is describing the vanquished bull, after having recruited his strength in retirement, returning on a sudden, to the attack of his unexpected rival:

Poss, ubi collectum robur, viresque refoctæ,
Signa movet, præcepitque oblitum festus in
hostem.

Fluctus uti, medio cæpit cum albescere ponto,
Longius ex altoque finem trahit; utque volutus
Ad terras, immane sonat per saxa, neque ipso
Monte minor procumbit: at ima exestuat unda
Vorticibus, nigramque alte subiecit arenam.

GEORG. iii. 235.

Now when his nerves with new-felt fury glow,
Headlong he seeks his unexpected foe:

As when a rising billow by degrees
Begins to boil amid the whit'ning seas;
Loud o'er the rocks then rolls with horrid roar,
And mountain-like bursts on the subject shores;
The

The troubled depths in circling eddies rise,
And heave the sable sands in whirlwinds to
the skies.

WARTON.

The extravagance of the concluding line in this translation is very remote from the chasteness of the original; yet, on the whole, it is much more exact than Dryden's version of the same passage.

One of the most highly-wrought sea-pieces in Homer is introduced where Paris and Hector together rush to the field, and rally the Trojans:

They mov'd like furious whirlwinds in their
course,

That wing'd with Jove's own thunder, rush to
And mingling with the main tumultuous, raise
The boiling waves unnumber'd, swelling high,
Foaming, and pressing on, behind, before,
O'er the resounding deep: thus closely wedg'd,
Rank after rank, the Trojans, bright in arms,
Behind their leaders march'd. IL. xiii. 795.

The comparison is here double. The two chieftains are resembled to the whirlwinds, and the Trojans, to the waves set in motion by them. No similitude need be more exact; and the intrinsic merit of the description is very great, particularly in the lines expressing the tumbling and foaming of the waves, which, in the original, are a wonderful instance of the sound corresponding to the sense.

The inexhaustible variety of nature affords a new scene, by which Homer strongly expresses the *contention* and *noise* of battle.

As where the heaven-sprung river disembogues,
The big wave roars conflicting with its tide,
While to the dashing brine the shores around
And rocky points rebellow: such the shout
Sent from the Trojan host. IL. xvii. 263.

Here it is to be observed, that though the poet, according to his usual manner, only mentions one circumstance, the *noise*, in his application of the simile, yet he undoubtedly had also in his mind, the shock and conflict of the two opposing currents, as a parallel to the contest of the two armies, about the body of Patroclus.

[To be continued.] J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE many times witnessed a circumstance, which I never saw noticed by any writer upon Natural History, though it appears to deserve attention. I mean the existence, in the bodies of earwigs, of fine white worms, which I have often found above two inches long, sometimes two in one earwig, but more commonly not above one. In some seasons, I have met with them oftner than in others. I have viewed them

again and again in the microscope, after putting them into a small glass of water, where they live some time, and are very active, though without that precaution, they dry up and die in a few minutes.

Feb. 11.

Your's,

W. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE defective orthography of the English language is allowed by every one conversant with the subject, to be one principal cause of its being less studied by other nations, than from its importance one would expect it to be. To remedy this defect, many curious and useful treatises have been published, but they have not produced any very considerable improvement; indeed, it seems likely, that no sudden alteration can, or perhaps ought, to take place. We must be contented, gradually to bring about a reform; and with this view, more good may probably be done, in occasionally pointing out improprieties by popular periodical works, than by voluminous treatises, which may fail by proposing too much at once.

A very absurd impropriety has, for some time past, gained ground among our writers, which I much wish to see exploded; perhaps, if it is noticed in the Monthly Magazine, it may be amended; I allude to the manner in which *an one* is at present almost constantly written.

Were we, according to the judicious plan of the ingenious Mr. Elphinston, to spell as we pronounce, we should write *a won*. Do the authors of the present day wish us to pronounce *an one* (own)? or are our ears to be delighted with the delicate and harmonious sounds *an won*? for one of these modes of pronunciation must come into use, if we continue so ridiculously to write *an one*.

"But, sir, you do not recollect, that we must always put the article *an* before words beginning with a vowel." To this, I reply, that the *o* in *one* ought no more to be reckoned a vowel than the *y* in *youth*, or the *w* in *woman*; and who would ever think of writing *en youth*, or *an woman*, yet this would not be more absurd, than it is to write *an one*.

That we should have the courage to break through old forms, and write *won*, is more than I expect; but I think it just possible, that we may have sense enough to find out, that the vowel *A* does not require to have *N* added to it, in order to make the sound *A* perfect.

Feb. 19, 1797.

S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE paper on provincial coins, which appeared in your last Magazine, contains many useful remarks on a subject, in the importance of which I fully agree with CIVIS.—Having lately met with a national coin, which I suppose to be rather uncommon, I beg to obtain some advantage from the knowledge of your correspondent. It is an halfpenny of Charles II, with an inscription round his head, *Carolus a Carolo*; dated 1675. I should feel myself obliged to CIVIS, if he would inform me of its value;—hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will not refuse me a corner for my enquiry,

I remain, your's, &c.

JUVEN-ANTIQU.

Brighton, Jan. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE you have admitted into your Monthly Magazine, my hints for the improvement of private mintage (Dec. p. 867). In condemning spurious and degrading specimens of private coins, I should have observed, that some are issued (generally the thinnest and basest) without any name of a proprietor; but no piece whatever ought to be given by an individual, or private company, to the public, as forming part of the circulating medium, unless it is expressly made "payable on demand," by the party whose place of residence it bears; and every combination, for the rejection of all which are destitute of such a passport, and every public intimation of it, are highly laudable and proper; and ought to be promoted by the lovers of medals, as well as by magistrates and guardians of the inferior branches of commerce.

In noticing (note p. 870) the surprising inattention with which Mr. Pinkerton's excellent injunctions have been overlooked, I should have commented on what appears still more extraordinary—the rejection, or neglect, of Mr. Bolton's proposals. That ingenious gentleman had successfully undertaken the application of the steam-engine to the nice operation of coining, whereby a great number of pieces could be correctly thrown off, by a single movement, complete at all points of the impression.—A suitable apparatus was erected at Soho,

at a great expence, and artists of the first merit were engaged, in the hope of being employed by Government, to make a new copper coinage for the kingdom.—Specimens of exquisite delicacy were exhibited—specimens, which may vie with some of the *minted gems* of ancient Greece, and which will be dear to the medalist of taste, *in secula seculorum*. But, *cui bono?* This is as ænigmatical as the cause of the barbarous detention of the virtuous La Fayette and De Puzy in the dungeons of Olmutz.

The above statement is certainly correct in its general outline; yet it would be very interesting, if some of your intelligent correspondents should favour us, through the medium of your Miscellany, with information, what are the precise powers and mode of operation of Mr. Bolton's coining machinery: and also, as fully as may be known, what was the specific point where the negotiation terminated; and what were even the *offensible* grounds held out, why his excellent overtures were inadmissible. At that time*, the "*extraordinaries*" of the "*just and necessary war*," could not have been a pretext.

Dundee, Jan. 24, 1797.

CIVIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

DEVONSHIRE.

	Congregations.		
A ILSBEER	-	-	1
Appledore	-	-	1
Ashburton	-	-	1
Axminster	-	-	1
Bampton	-	-	1
Barnstaple	-	-	1
Beer	-	-	1
Bideford	-	-	1
Bovey Tracey	-	-	1
Braunton	-	-	1
Budley	-	-	1
Carfwood	-	-	1
Chudleigh	-	-	1
Colyton	-	-	1
Crediton	-	-	1
Cullampton	-	-	2
Dartmouth	-	-	4
Exeter	-	-	1
Exmouth	-	-	1
Ford	-	-	1

* His first beautiful pattern piece, "*Render to Cæsar*," &c. is dated 1788.

Hatherly

Congregations.				Congregations.			
Hatherly	-	-	1	Weymouth	-	-	1
Honiton	-	-	2	Weytown	-	-	1
Hafordcombe	-	-	1	Wimborne	-	-	2
Kingsbridge	-	-	1				—
Kingtherwell	-	-	1				26
Lempston	-	-	1				
Medbury	-	-	1				
Moreton	-	-	2				
Newton Abbot	-	-	1				
Newton Bushell	-	-	1				
Ottery, St. Mary	-	-	1				
Plymouth	-	-	3				
Plymouth Dock	-	-	1				
Puddington	-	-	1				
Prescot	-	-	1				
Sidbury	-	-	1				
Sidmouth	-	-	1				
South Moulton	-	-	1				
Stonehouse	-	-	1				
Stockington	-	-	1				
Taunton	-	-	2				
Tiverton	-	-	2				
Thoverton	-	-	1				
Torrington	-	-	1				
Topsham	-	-	1				
Tornefs	-	-	2				
Ufcult	-	-	1				
Upettery	-	-	1				
			—				
			59				

Note.—In this county, twelve congregations belong to the Baptists, the other congregations are either of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination.

At Axminster, there is a small seminary for educating young men for the ministry; supported by the Congregational Fund, in London. The rev. James Small was lately appointed tutor, on the death of the rev. Thomas Reader, of Taunton, in Somersetshire.

DORSETSHIRE.

Congregations.			
Beaminster	-	-	1
Bere Regis	-	-	1
Blandford	-	-	1
Bridport	-	-	2
Cerne	-	-	1
Charmouth	-	-	1
Dorchester	-	-	2
Loughwood	-	-	1
Lyme Regis	-	-	2
Overcompton	-	-	1
Poole	-	-	2
Shaftesbury	-	-	1
Swanage	-	-	1
Sydling	-	-	1
Sherborne	-	-	1
Stalbridge	-	-	1
Wareham	-	-	2

Note.—There are three Baptist societies in this county; the other congregations are of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination; but chiefly Independents. The ministers of this denomination have lately formed themselves into an association: thinking such an union adapted to promote their mutual improvement, comfort, and usefulness.

Wareham, B. CRACKNELL.
Feb. 11, 1797.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information, relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

APRIL 19, went from BRADROD to HALIFAX, in Yorkshire, eight miles. The road not good, but a flagged path on one side accommodates foot travellers. The country naked, the soil rather light, but not fertile. Stone walls divide the fields; the surface high and hilly, and several tracts of black looking common appear near Halifax.—I observed furze or whins growing plentifully in several places, which circumstance marks a neglected agriculture. The population in this country, notwithstanding the poorness of the soil, is incalculable; houses and cottages stand every where in great numbers, as far as the eye can reach. The woollen manufacture, for which this district is so noted, affords labour and bread to innumerable families, who quit their own counties, in the hopes of finding better wages here. Whether that is really the case, I do not know; but if one may judge from their behaviour and appearance, poverty still prevails a good deal among them. Every village I passed, exhibited strong marks of abject misery. The children, in rags and dirt, run in troops after a traveller, begging halfpence, as long as they can keep up with him. Does not this prove some inattention,

tion, either in the police or parish officers? Begging in every shape ought to be discouraged; it is the sure concomitant of idleness, and often of something worse.

HALIFAX stands rather low, and on the declivity of a hill, the foot of which is washed by a small brook. The streets are narrow, but they have a flagged walk along each side. It is well built of white stone, and is increasing in buildings and population. The wealth of the place appears in the number of neat, pretty seats, adjacent to the town, built by the merchants and manufacturers, decorated with groves of trees, walks, and gardens; and not less in the fine market-house, lately erected. This elegant building is nearly square, the outside 112 yards by 100, the inside 100 yards by 88; it has three floors on the lower part, and two on the higher, and contains, in all, 315 different rooms, or apartments, for the reception and sale of manufactured stuffs. Each of these rooms belongs to a different manufacturer, and costs him 28l. There is a covered walk before every tier of shops, by means of which, the merchants can go from one shop to another, without inconvenience, in the wettest weather. This house is only open on the market days. Although HALIFAX is not large, the parish is very extensive, standing upon nearly 150 square miles, and containing one church, and 13 chapels of ease.—The church, which stands in Halifax, is a fine old pile, and has a high steeple: the church-yard*, too small for the township, is wholly covered with flat tombstones, laid on the surface. Houses, which open into the church-yard, form the wall about it; but they are certainly not calculated for people of nice feelings, graves being daily opened within a few feet of the doors, and human bones tumbling about on every side.

The grounds adjoining HALIFAX are beautifully sloping. On the opposite side of the brook, a hill rises rapidly, and presents its rugged front to the town, almost in a state of nature. At Southouram, a village, one mile and a half from the town, great quantities of excellent white freestone is procured, chiefly in flags, and sent to London, and other parts of the south of England.—They are taken to the Humber, by means

* An Act of Parliament has since been obtained for the erection of a new church in Halifax.

of canals, one of which extends within one mile and a half of Halifax. I observed some of these flags large enough to cover six square yards of superficies. Coals are also procured near this town. The manufacture of Halifax is chiefly callimancos, tammies, and other stuffs; a few broad cloths are also made. The governor of the workhouse is a very worthy intelligent man, and on that account, as his sphere of usefulness is extensive, he deserves to be mentioned.

April 21, returned to BRADFORD: and on the 22d, went from BRADFORD to KIRKSTALL, in Yorkshire, six miles. Soil generally a black moorish earth, with a sub-stratum of red sand, intermixed with clay; surface level: a great part of the country seems to have been formerly common, and has not even now acquired a very fertile appearance; population very great, and seems on the increase. The whole country business occupied by ramifications from the neighbouring manufacturing towns. Observed some new hedges of thorn planted upon the ground, without any mound of earth, which, notwithstanding, grow very quickly.—Farms pretty large, houses and cottages good.

The vale of KIRKSTALL, formed by the river Air, is fertile and extensive.—The township consists of a few straggling farm houses and cottages, a rape mill, and some warehouses upon the canal which passes by this place. The remains of the venerable old pile called KIRKSTALL ABBEY, is seen a quarter of a mile east of the road, by the river side. This noble structure, once very large and extended, is now almost wholly in ruins. A few cloisters, some high walls and gateways, and part of a very high tower, are yet standing, which sufficiently evince its former magnitude. This once famous place is visited by strangers from all parts, who happen to be in this part of the country. It belongs to LORD CARDIGAN, who allows a mason 10l. a year for keeping it in repair. Mr. GRAHAM, of Edmond castle, in Cumberland, has a considerable estate close by Kirkstall.

April 23, went from KIRKSTALL to LEEDS, in Yorkshire, three miles. A pleasant country, and a vale on the right. The verdure which appears on the fields and hedges, proves the richness and warmth of the soil. Approaching LEEDS, the scene is truly delightful: merchants' houses, elegant and neat, standing among green fields in every point

point of view. The town seems to spread its wings to a great extent every way, and the churches, and other buildings bear a modern aspect.

LEEDS, from being an inconsiderable town, has, by the manufacture and sale of broad cloths, increased its size, wealth, and population, to a wonderful extent. It is now supposed to contain 32,000 inhabitants; and houses, nay, whole additional streets, are building every year. The present war, has, indeed, caused a stagnation in masonry; the woollen trade, however, seems to continue very flourishing. The streets in the old parts of the town, are narrow; but those occupied by merchants, manufacturers, and superior tradesmen, are broad and spacious. The houses in that latter situation, are uniform and elegant, and so clean, even on the outside, that not a speck can be seen upon the broad foot pavement. Indeed, in a considerable portion of Leeds, the inhabitants enjoy at once, the social pleasures of the town, and the fine air and cheerful prospects of the country; the modern houses being either built in a line, with an open view to the fields, or in large squares, the areas of which are covered with grass and shrubs, and kept in the neatest order. The town, taken generally, is kept clean, every street having a flagged walk on each side. The buildings are chiefly brick, and covered in with white slate.

Cloth is exposed for sale on Tuesdays and Saturdays, an hour and half each day; and the merchants are not allowed to buy, nor even to look at cloth, except at these appointed hours. The times of sale begin and end by the ringing of a bell; and if a merchant is found in the hall after the bell has ceased, he forfeits five shillings. There are two cloth halls, the one for coloured, and the other for white cloth; but the coloured cloth hall is the principal; it contains stands for 1670 people, who may there expose two or three pieces each, and is generally full. Upon the whole, the trade and manufacture of this town, in its effect, if one may conjecture from external appearances, seems almost equal in lucrative produce to a Peruvian mine.

A sort of crow coal is got near Leeds. The canal joins the river Air here, which is navigable for small craft till it enters the Humber, whence an easy passage is had to Hull. By the same route small vessels from London can navigate to Leeds. I did not find in

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Leeds that narrow-minded jealousy which I had met with at Bradford, relative to the public expences, &c. of the place; the gentlemen of this town, who had the care and direction of these affairs, were ready and even solicitous to give me every necessary information. To the treasurer, in particular, Mr. S. GAWTHROP, and his worthy family, I owe great obligations, for the many civilities I received from them, during my stay in Leeds.

The poor of the town are well fed and taken care of; indeed, they, as well as the people at large, are happy in having a worthy and very honest man for governor of the workhouse, a Mr. Linsley, who was formerly a manufacturer in this town. His temper and disposition, as well as those of his wife, seem peculiarly adapted for their charge; mildness, and attention to the complaints of the meanest, joined with firmness of manner, gain the love and respect of those who are so unfortunate as to come under their care. I am at the same time convinced, by his open manner of showing me the books, that he transacts the business of the town with rectitude and economy.

Almost every operation in the manufacture of broad cloths, in and near this town, is now performed by machinery; by which the manufacturers are enabled to sell their cloth considerably cheaper than formerly. This occasions very few hands to be wanted in the first stages of the manufacture, particularly in carding or scribbling the wool, and spinning it. That circumstance, on the first introduction of machinery, deprived great numbers of people of work in that way; and some unreasonable murmurs are still made against the use of machinery in general, under the unfounded notion of its being injurious to the poor.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST your many learned and ingenious correspondents, I hope some one will be found obliging enough to inform me, through the medium of your Miscellany, of the mode the Romans had of executing the primary rules of arithmetic, anterior to the introduction of the Arabic numeral characters amongst them. A knowledge of arithmetic, I apprehend, they must have had, since so many instances remain of their acquaintance with mechanical powers, which are scarcely ascertainable with-

R

our

out calculations. The Arabic characters, we know, receive their power from the place they hold, or the relation they bear to others; thus, the third place in enumeration is that of hundreds; the fourth of thousands; the seventh of millions, &c. Not so the Roman; for in them we find four characters used to express a number that we designate by one, and which falls under unity, viz. VIII—8. I cannot apprehend how, without a tedious process, they could even execute a long sum in simple addition; and as to their multiplying of two large sums together, it is to me totally incomprehensible, how it could be performed. For instance, the date of the present year, multiplied into itself; i. e. MDCCXCVII multiplied by MDCCXCVII. I hope I have expressed myself so far intelligibly, that the difficulty I suggest may be evident to others; and a solution of it will be a singular favour to

Worcester, Feb. 2, 1797. X. O. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Invaluit apud omnes fere gentes, ut memoriam insignium virorum & belli facinoribus imprimis ante alios eminentium publicis ac divinis post obitum eorum honoribus celebrarent, sive quod tanta virtutis integritatis que vis ac splendor, ut restincta ergo viventem invidia, omnium animos mentesque percellat inque sui admirationem rapiat, sive quod ex usu reipublice credebatur esse, ut bene merentium justo honore, superstitibus edocerentur, quâ viâ ad veram gloriam deberent eniti. Romanorum inde apothecosi autores, nummi, marmora loquuntur, aliarum gentium in eâ re hodie que superans mos ab iis proditus est, qui Asiæ, Africæ, & Americæ litora legerunt. Quidni igitur Arctiæ gentes idem fecissent, qui omne fere jus omnemque gloriam in armis positam aritrabantur. Certe apud Lucianum Toxaris ait: Scythas ita existimare, se recte & ordine facere, qui virorum præstantium memoriam colant, quo magis viventes se ad magna erigant, ubi videant etiam post mortem manere benefactorum præmia. Adamus Bremenensis de septentrionis incolis: Colunt et deos ex hominibus factos quos pro ingentibus factis, immortalitate donant.

Keyser's Antiquitates Septentrionales, p. 97.

S. R. has honoured with a polite commentary (vol. iii. p. 17) the paper concerning hero-worship, in your 2d vol. p. 776. 1. He objects that the cited passages do not apply. This must be left to the reader. Not every one associates the like ideas with a given series of English words. Yet Hume, who was eminently formed by the study of Lord Bacon, plainly considers the passage ad-

duced from that author, as more than historical; since he has taken pains (in the Essay on Parties) to controvert the position therein contained, that the inventors of useful arts are better entitled than legislators, to be installed among the worthies.

Milton, again, surely applauds the people for having been wont to repute for saints the assertors of the common liberty; and complains that with a degenerate baseness of spirit, they seemed likely to transfer their idolatry to Charles the martyr. Nor is his allusion merely oratorical: Edmund, for his prowess—Edward the Confessor, for his laws, were literally canonized.

The words of Middleton certainly go no farther than to prefer paganism to popery, on account of the hero-worship which made a part of it. And is this not much in a scholar of his profession?

2. To the paragraphs from Hume is objected their implying the exceptionable opinion, that “to degrade the deity will elevate the mortal.” They do so: and as this opinion is ill defended, and quite improbable, they should not be pleaded as authority for dissociating hero-worship, from the adoration of the Supreme Being.

Hero-worship is as compatible with that, as saint-worship has been with the adoration of the Trinity: in Hindostan they are said actually to subsist in alliance.

3. S. R. objects to adulation and servility (who does not?) and places in this predicament worshipping a man. Socini, as zealous a monotheist as he was, objected not to the worship of Jesus, whom he considered as a mere man: other monotheists may think many men also worthy of posthumous veneration. Rites, no doubt, can be imagined, which would be servile and adulatory; but with such, until they have been suggested, there is no war to wage. Your correspondent is willing to see public halls filled with the busts and statues of heroes and sages; and is willing to attend biographical lectures in their honour. Give the name of churches or temples to such public halls; and he admits all that the partizans of hero-worship are likely to contend for, as of probably useful institution: for he surely cannot wish to interfere with the pleasures of the people, under a notion of their being idolatrous; and to prevent (for instance) a fraternity of wool-combers from holding their holiday procession, in honour of bishop Blaze,

Blaze, to whom their traditions ascribe the beneficial invention of the wool-comb.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to trouble you with a few lines respecting some *errata in the little essay of mine, on the different styles of ancient and modern music, inserted in your Supplement. which, it seems, in order to bring into the limited compass you had allotted for it, you have in some degree *abridged*.

In the first place, in page 982, col. 1, line 12, the word "*nevertheless*," seems unaccountably, and most unmeaningly foisted in. On looking at the original MS. I find that word to be part of a parenthesis, the rest of which you have

omitted, and, doubtless, meant to obliterate that word also from the MS. which the printer has unluckily inserted.

There is only one other material error, which it is now worth while to mention, viz. in page 986, col. 1, lines 9 and 11, where the adverbs, *simply*, *plainly*, *intricately*, and *complicatedly*, are put, without any verb to support them; instead of which, the adjectives "*simple*, *plain*, *intricate*, and *complicated*," ought to have been used. This is also owing to abbreviation; as, in the MS. the passage stood thus: "in being neither so very simply and plainly *composed* as to be likely soon to pall, &c. nor yet of so intricate and complicated a nature as to require hearing a number of times," &c.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 13, 1797.

J. M.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH QUARTERLY SITTING OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN FRANCE,

Held on the 15th of Nivose, or the 5th of January, 1797.

[For Accounts of the Three former Sitzings, and of the Plan, and of the Names of the Members, of this Establishment, see Numbers II, VIII, and X, of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.]

DUCIS was president of the sitting: The secretaries read the memoirs of the last quarter, in their several classes: MONGEZ in that of Literature; PRONEY, in that of Mathematics; LACEPEDE, in that of Physics; TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, in that of Morals and Politics.

PELLETIER read a memoir of Chaptal, on the black magnetic sand that is usually found to accompany native gold. The specimens, which were the subjects of the following experiments, were found mixed with gold, in the sands of the rivers Ceze and Tala, and in the vicinity of Barcelona and Nantes.

This substance is not decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, or to water; is almost insoluble in acids, and infusible even by a stream of oxygen gas. It is separated by means of the magnet, from the other matters with which it is mixed.

It exhibits no tendency to combine with sulphur. The diluted sulphuric acid has no action upon it: when concentrated, it forms with it a greyish green salt, of a silky texture, with excess of

acid. The nitric acid acts but very feebly upon it, and becomes of an orange colour. The muriatic acid first reduces it to powder, of which it afterwards dissolves a part, affording, by evaporation, prismatic crystals, with a rhomboidal base. The nitro-muriatic has the same action on this substance as the preceding acid. The oxygenated muriatic acid scarcely acts on it all. Gallic acid, added to the solution, affords a black precipitate; Prussic acid, a blue one. It is not all affected by the alkalis. When exposed to the heat of a forge, its weight is augmented one-third. With oxyde of arsenic and charcoal, it is fusible into a brittle button, of the colour of cobalt. When melted with Morveau's flux, it presented a vitreous glass, containing a few globules of malleable iron. With arseniate of pot-ash it forms a grey metallic button, scarcely at all sensible to the magnet, and greatly resembling platina. Hence Chaptal concludes, that this metallic substance has several properties in common with iron and platina, but that, in many respects, it differs materially from both of them.

SEGUIN, an associated member, communicated the theory of his improved process for the quick tanning of skins.

R 2

ROMIGUERE

* The editor entreats that his readers, in justice to the intelligent writer of the essay alluded to, will have the goodness to make the corrections with the pen.

ROMIGUERE read the extract of a memoir of his, on the signification of the word *Idea*.

DESFONTAINES read the extract of a memoir of the citizen MARTIN, director of the Botanical Garden of Cayenne, on the success which the culture of the spices had met with, in French Guiana. The result is very satisfactory, as it affords the prospect, that the colony will furnish France with all the spices necessary to its consumption.

LEBRUN recited an episode, imitated from the Georgics, and which makes part of his poem of the Lucubrations of Parnassus, in which is the History of Aristides. The spectators frequently interrupted him with the warmest plaudits.

SELIS read, at length, Sentiments on Literature, and on Eloquence in particular.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS read an Essay on the Sociability and Morality of Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves.

FONTAINES recited a part of the third hymn of the poem of *Greece saved*. In this piece he describes the voluntary sacrifice made of their lives by the three hundred Spartans, under Leonidas. The grandeur of the images, the richness of the description, the energy of the sentiments, and the fine delivery of the orator, excited an enthusiasm, which manifested itself by repeated and long applauses.

LANGLIS presented some opinions on the Oriental poets, and read a translation of three Arabic pieces.

The sitting was terminated by the reading of the first act of the tragedy of Junius Brutus, by ANDRIEUX, which is on a plan entirely different from that of Voltaire, and is rather an imitation of the Italian tragedy of Alfieri.

[The foregoing account of the proceedings of this sitting, was the best we were able to procure in time for the Magazine of the present month. We have since, however, received a more copious one, the principal articles of which shall appear in our next number.]

PLAN, &c. OF THE ODEON, A NEW DRAMATIC INSTITUTION, AT PARIS.

A SOCIETY of the friends of the arts has been formed in Paris, the object of whose association is, to set on foot, at their own charge, a public establishment, to be called *the Odéon**, to or-

ganize a dramatical institute, which shall be competent to call forth and employ a number of artists, sufficient for every purpose of theatrical composition and representation: to institute festivals, in honour of genius, and thus to stimulate the talents of the composers and performers, in tragedy, comedy, and music: in fine, to renovate or create all the means likely to be efficacious in improving or embellishing the French theatre.

The Odéon, at Athens, was a magnificent structure, erected by Pericles, where the composers of music contended for the prizes, which were distributed, at the public expence, to the most successful candidates, and where pieces of music were rehearsed, which were afterwards to be sung on the Athenian stage.

Pausanias, Appian, and Vitruvius, celebrate the magnificence of this edifice, in terms of the highest admiration.

Prior to the construction of the great theatre of Athens, the Odéon was also the place of assembly for the poets and musicians, who there recited, or performed their pieces. It served also for the repetition, or representation, of works in tragedy and comedy, and of musical compositions.

At Rome were five Odéas, consecrated to the same uses as that of Athens.

The project of the French Odéon has been approved of by the government, which has presented the society that undertakes to carry it into execution with a grant, for the term of 30 years, of the Theatre at Paris, in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, which was formerly occupied by the *Comédiens François*.

On the other hand, the society have made themselves responsible to government, to repair, at their own charges, the Theatre of the Fauxbourg St. Germain; to re-establish it in the same condition as formerly; to defray the whole expence of supporting it, during the 30 years of their enjoying the grant; to cause to be represented, on the stage of the Odéon, pieces in tragedy and comedy; operas, dialogue and comic; and historical pantomimes; to engage and concentrate in this theatre, as much as possible, the most distinguished theatrical talents of the nation; to invite the same from all the French theatres in foreign countries, and to attach them to the accomplishment of the objects of the society, by the honours and distinctions which they propose to confer.

The dramatic institute of the Odéon

* ODEON, or ODEUM, literally denotes a place set apart for singing; or a place in which declamation of any kind is expressed by singing.

is to consist of three classes, through which it is intended that all the pupils of the establishment shall successively pass. Young persons, of both sexes, whose inclinations and talents lead them to the stage, as their profession in life, will be admitted into it, from the age of 15 to 25; those also may be initiated who wish to assume the cast of actors occasionally, and only for their own amusement. This class of initiation is designed to raise up a nursery of actors for the Odéon, and for all the theatres of Paris and of France. In the first class of the Odéon, the pupils will be taught to acquire a consummate knowledge of the French language, and the most correct manner of pronouncing it. They will also be taught to make themselves perfect proficient in the art of recitation or reading, without which it will be impossible to attain to perfection in acting. In this class care will be taken to develop and discriminate the physical and intellectual faculties of the pupils, so that each may be enabled to apply himself to the cast or walk for which he shall appear to be the best calculated by nature.

The pupils of the second class are to be instructed in the art of analysing and working upon the different passions which agitate, melt, or over-awe the heart of man.

In the third class, the history and plot of dramatic pieces are to be laid open to the pupils; a critical analysis of these is to be entered into, and their excellencies and blemishes pointed out, and critically enlarged upon.

Those pupils who give proofs of proficiency in the course of their instructions, such as distinguish themselves above their fellows, by their dispositions, their improvements, or their talents, will be entitled to make their *début* on the stage of the Odéon.

The complementary days in the Odéon will be appropriated to the representation of pieces whose success shall appear to have been the most marked and conspicuous. On these days the adjudication of prizes, and of crowns of glory, will be made, by the order of government.

Every kind of public spectacle being concentrated in the Odéon, prizes of various descriptions will be awarded to the most eminent artists, whether authors, actors, or musical composers.

The author or composer whose performance shall have been represented on one of the complementary days, shall be

entitled to receive a crown, and an annual pension of 600 livres.

The adjudication of a crown the third time, shall be accompanied with a second pension of 600 livres.

A seventh adjudication of a crown, shall be accompanied with a third pension of 800 livres.

The triumphs of each author or composer can only be acquired on the stage of the Odéon; and at the conclusion of the representation of those pieces which shall have merited for the candidates such an honour.

The works which shall be crowned in the Odéon, shall constitute, for ever, a part of its repertory. The actors whom the Odéon engages to procure and attach to its establishment, being already in the height of reputation, by the successful experience of many years, cannot be put on a level, in the distribution of prizes, with those pupils of the Odéon who are designed one day to replace them.

The prizes will be of two descriptions: the first of honour and celebrity, for the most excellent performers, in which consummate merit will gain its just laurels; and the second, of encouragement and emulation, for those whose talents are only ripening towards perfection.

The ancient artists of the Theatre Fauxbourg St. Germain, shall alike be entitled to the palms of the victor, and the pensionary rewards appropriated to merit. They shall not be obliged to run through the scale of *accessits* of the Odéon, having already, by their labours, attained the highest point of professional glory and success.

The other artists will have it in their power to gain, in the twenty-five years' course of their dramatic career, twenty-three *accessits* of pre-eminence or superiority; four crowns of honour, a crown of celebrity, a medal, and four pensions or life annuities.

The *accessits* are designed to be so many steps, by which every actor may proceed, from the first to the second, third, and fourth crowns of honour, and to the crown of celebrity.

The adjudication of a first crown shall entitle the victor to a pension of the value of 250 livres; of a second, to a pension of the same value; of a third, to a pension of 400 livres, and of a fourth, to a pension of 600 livres.

These four crowns of honour will entitle the victor to a pension, or life annuity, of 1500 livres.

The

Again; taking the two first forces from the last, we get $2g \frac{ry+b}{r+b} - m^2 \frac{d-x}{r+b}$ for the true accelerating force on the ring down the rod at F; and since $\frac{z}{m} = i$, we get $2g \frac{ry+b}{r+b} - m^2 \frac{d-x}{r+b} \times \dots$

But $\ddot{v} = \frac{m\ddot{x}}{z}$, supposing z to be constant, as in the corollary alluded to. Hence

$2g \frac{ry+b}{r+b} - m^2 \frac{d-x}{r+b} \times \frac{z}{m} = \frac{\ddot{x}}{m}$, which, substituting h for $2g \frac{r}{m^2 r+b}$, and μ for $2g \frac{b}{m^2 r+b} - d$,

gives $\ddot{x} - xz^2 - h\dot{x}z^2 - \mu z^2 = 0$, an equation somewhat similar to that arising from the considerations contained in the 4th corollary of the same problem.

To find the fluents, or x in terms of z , assume the series $Az^2 + Bz^3 + Cz^4 + Dz^5$, &c. for x , and substitute for y its value $z - \frac{z^2}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} - \frac{z^7}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}$, &c.; and, by going through the proper steps, and equating the homologous terms, we get

$$x = \begin{cases} \mu: \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{z^6}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}, & \&c. \\ h: \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^7}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \frac{z^{11}}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11}, & \&c. \end{cases}$$

But these series, putting N for that number whose hyp. log. is unity, are equal * to

$\mu \times \frac{N^z + N^{-z}}{2} - 1 - h \times \frac{N^z - N^{-z}}{4} - \frac{y}{2}$, therefore, by restoring the values of μ and h , we get x ,

the space descended by the ring $= 2g \frac{b}{m^2 r+b} - d \times \frac{N^z + N^{-z}}{2} - 1 - 2g \frac{r}{m^2 r+b} \times \frac{N^z - N^{-z}}{4} - \frac{y}{2}$,

which, when z becomes a quadrant, and y radius, is $2g \frac{b}{m^2 r+b} - d \times s - 2g \frac{rn}{m^2 r+b}$, by putting

$\frac{N^z + N^{-z}}{2} - 1 = s$, and $\frac{N^z - N^{-z}}{4} = \frac{r}{2} = n$.

From this conclusion it results, that before the rod obtains a vertical position, the ring cannot have arrived at the centre, unless d be less than $2g \frac{bs}{sm^2 + m^2 r+b} - 2g \frac{rn}{sm^2 + m^2 r+b}$; and that

if its value be equal to that quantity, the ring will arrive at the centre C just as the rod becomes perpendicular. It is also manifest, that if m , or the angular velocity per second, be less than

$\sqrt{\frac{2gfs}{ds+d.r+b} - \frac{2grn}{ds+d.r+b}}$, the ring will arrive at the centre before the rod becomes vertical.

If it be greater, it is evident the reverse will take place.

Under the circumstances of the data being such that the ring arrives at the centre just as the rod becomes vertical, the abscissa and ordinate to the curve AFC are very easily found; for, put-

$$\begin{cases} 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}, & \&c. = N^z \\ 1 - z + \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}, & \&c. = N^{-z} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}, \&c. = \frac{N^z + N^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{z^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, & \&c. = N^z \\ -1 + z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{z^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{z^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, & \&c. = N^{-z} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } z + \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, \&c. = \frac{N^z - N^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\text{And } -z + \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, \&c. = -y$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{z^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{z^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, \&c. = \frac{N^z - N^{-z}}{4} - \frac{y}{2}$$

ring

ting x as found above $= a$, and $\frac{2+4x}{3m^2+m^2} - \frac{2+4x}{3m^2+m^2} = r$, we get $x : y :: a - ye -$
 ya , the ordinate FL; and $1 : \sqrt{1-y^2} :: a - a : -a\sqrt{1-y^2} = LC$, hence $r = -a\sqrt{1-y^2}$ the
 abscissa AL.

Skinner's Hill, Dec. 9, 1796.

B. DRACONIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TROUBLE you with this, to request you to insert the following correction, requisite to make page 39 of your last Number, as far as it relates to the equation sent by me, intelligible. Your compositor has left out some part of what I wrote, and distorted the other; just as if, in writing a quotation from the Hebrew, he had contrived, like a learned bishop, to print it without any regard to the necessary transpositions, in printing, a language read so differently from our own. There cannot be a greater mistake, among the printers of mathematics, than that which is too frequent, the printing of a solution, as if it were common prose, and a man had nothing to do but to read on. To save a little paper, the whole is thus frequently made confused and unintelligible. Thus, in my equation, the thing proposed to be done, was to find the value of y : but no y appears at the conclusion: and x , which was only a subsidia y , is turned into a principal. A person, expert in the mathematics, will readily see where the error lies, and how it may be corrected: for the sake of others, you will be kind enough to reprint the last line in the following manner:

$$\text{From } \frac{4}{15} = .266666$$

$$\text{take } x = .001246$$

$$\therefore y = .265420$$

this value of y is true to six places.

By my method of dividers, other numbers might have been assumed for the value of y ; and, instead of making $\frac{4}{15} - x = y$, if it had not been to give an easy instance of my mode, I should have made y equal to $\frac{80}{301} - x$. The reason for taking that term, in preference to many others, may afford a little employment to persons whose curiosity is gratified by these pursuits.

I remain, your's, &c.

Inner Temple.

W. FRIEND.

QUESTION XXIII (No. XI).—Answered by Mr. T. Hickman.

ON the indefinite line AB, take AC and CB—the given quantities; then on AB, as a diameter, describe the semicircle AEDB, and perpendicular to AB draw the radius FE, and the ordinate CD. Then it is well known that CD is the geometrical, and FE the arithmetical mean, between the two quantities AC and CB; from whence it is evident, that the arithmetical always exceeds the geometrical mean; except when the two quantities are equal, when the means themselves are likewise equal.



The same answered algebraically by the professor, Mr. B. W.

Let M be the arithmetical, and m the geometrical mean, between the two quantities a and b ; a being the greater, and b the less.

$$\text{Then } a+b=2M,$$

$$\text{And } ab=m^2.$$

Square the former, and multiply the latter by 4, so shall

$$a^2+2ab+b^2=4M^2,$$

$$\text{and } 4ab=4m^2. \text{ Hence, by subtraction,}$$

$$a^2-2ab+b^2=4M^2-4m^2,$$

$$\text{or } M^2-m^2=\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2, \text{ which is a positive value?}$$

Consequently, M^2 is greater than m^2 , and M greater than m . That is, the arithmetic mean between two numbers is greater than the geometric mean.

The same otherwise answered by Philomathes, of Thornbury.

Let a be the greater number, and b the less. Then the arithmetical mean is $\frac{a+b}{2}$, and the geometrical

geometrical mean \sqrt{ab} ; the squares of which are $\frac{a^2+2ab+b^2}{4}$ and ab . Now, if it be possible, let these two be equal, or $a^2+2ab+b^2=4ab$: subtract $4ab$ from each, so shall $a^2-2ab+b^2=0$; consequently, its root $a-b=0$, and $a=b$; that is a less number equal to a greater, which is absurd. In like manner, if it be said the arithmetical mean is the less of the two; then $a^2+2ab+b^2$ is less than $4ab$, and $a^2-2ab+b^2$ less than 0, or nothing, or the square $\frac{a^2+2ab+b^2}{4}$ negative, which is absurd. Consequently, $a^2+2ab+b^2$ is greater than $4ab$, or the arithmetical mean greater than the geometrical.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION XXVI.—By *Hermes, of Bath.*

Required, an easy method of finding two numbers such, that each of them, as well as their sum and difference, being increased by unity, shall, in all the four cases, be square numbers?

QUESTION XXVII.—By *Mr. T. Hickman.*

Given $x^2y+xy^2=$,

and $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=b$;

to find x and y by simple equations?

QUERY (to Mechanics) by *A Z Y X, of Oundle, Northamptonshire.*

There are certain instruments used by clock-makers, and others, for the purpose of opening or enlarging holes in metal plates, &c. call'd *broaches*; they are made of a pyramidal form, with four or five sides.—How comes it, that the four-sided broach makes a five-sided hole, and that the five-sided broach makes a round hole?

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE COLONEL FREDERICK. *Communicated by a Gentleman who knew him many Years, and accompanied with a Character of himself, drawn up by his own hand.*

SOME men seem destined from their early infancy to become the sport of fortune, and every thing about them appears involved in paradox. This is precisely the case with the subject of these Memoirs; and those who have known him during forty years, find themselves at this moment utterly incapable of a satisfactory solution of the enigma. In short, the birth, life, and even some circumstances attending the death of Colonel Frederick, are mysterious; and in treating of these particulars, a candid and liberal man must confess, that he is only presented with a choice of difficulties.

The writer of this short narrative, who became acquainted with him at an early period of his life, formerly heard from a person of title, who had resided long abroad, that he was originally a "Polish Jew;" but he has many reasons

to disbelieve this, and suspects, that it was fabricated in malice, the result of a petty altercation. A respectable general officer, who lived long in England, and who some years since retired to Switzerland, his native country, solemnly asserted, that he had conversed with an acknowledged daughter of Baron Neuhoﬀ, commonly known by the name and title of Theodore, king of Corsica, while residing in one of the Spanish convents for noble ladies; and he was assured by her, that her father had no legitimate child but herself; she added, that the Colonel must, therefore, either be an impostor, or a bastard. Some observations were made, at the same time, respecting the age of the parties, whence it was inferred, that the supposed fact was impossible.

Since his death, a rumour has also been propagated, that he was an Ex-capuchin, who, escaping from a convent in Italy, repaired to England; and finding the sensibility of the people affected by the melancholy end of Theodore, he, by

means of a *self-adoption*, became the heir to his claims, and our bounty. I myself know, from circumstances, that the last assertion is unfounded, and I think probability, as well as liberality, lean strongly to the side of the *royal filiation*, which he assumed, and which has been generally attributed to him.

Theodore, rendered so celebrated by his exploits and misfortunes, was the son of Anthony Baron Neuhoff. His father claimed his descent from one of the most noble and illustrious houses in the county of *la Marck*; but he had disgraced himself in the eyes of his family, and excited the indignation of the neighbouring nobility, by following the dictates of love and honour, and marrying the daughter of a merchant of Niseu! In consequence of *this offence*, which may be termed a *German crime*, since it is less easily expiated there, than any one in the decalogue, he repaired to France, where he soon after died, leaving a son, *Etienne Theodore*, and a daughter, Elizabeth, behind him. The duchess of Orleans took the orphans under her own immediate protection. The boy was appointed page to the duke regent, who gave him a company in the regiment of *la Marck*, and the girl, after attending for some time on the person of her benefactress, as maid of honour, was married to the count de Trévoux.

Young Neuhoff, who is said to have imbibed an heroic ardour from the perusal of Plutarch, served under Charles XII. and was employed by his minister, the famous Baron Gortz, in a diplomatic capacity at the court of Spain, whence he was sent, by Cardinal Alberoni, to England, in order to sound the Jacobites:—for several princes had combined, even then, to place a *pretender* on the throne of an independent nation!

After this, we find him a colonel in the Spanish service, and the husband of lady Sarsfield, daughter of lord Kilmallock, of the kingdom of Ireland, who had taken refuge in Madrid, and become a maid of honour to the queen, in consequence of the attachment of her progenitors to James II. By this lady he had a son, supposed to be the gentleman in question, who was born in the year 1725.

Theodore, who had been disappointed in his expectations of riches, from an alliance with the noble family of Lucan, repaired to France, entered into Law's wild projects respecting the Mississippi

company; and soon after the bubble had burst, set out for Florence, where he remained some time as minister plenipotentiary for the emperor. There he formed an acquaintance with prince Louis, of Wurtemberg, then commander in chief, and many of the principal families of Corsica; and having landed in Aleria, one of the ports of that island, on the 15th of March, 1736, to the surprise of all Europe, he was unanimously elected king, on the 15th of April following. His crown consisted not of gold and precious stones, but of a branch of laurel, after the manner of the ancient heroes; and the joyful inhabitants, hoping for a speedy deliverance from the yoke of Genoa by his means, pierced the air with the shouts of "LIBERTY FOR EVER!—LONG LIVE THEODORE!"

His proclamation, which is now before me, is worthy of the occasion, and breathes a masculine spirit, well suited to the deliverer of an oppressed people.

Soon after his elevation, he instituted one of those military companionships whose traces are to be found among our German ancestors, but which philosophy has nearly brought into contempt, and termed it the ORDER OF DELIVERANCE; he also struck money with the arms of his kingdom on one side, the reverse was in express conformity to the ignorance of the people, who were, and still are, abjectly superstitious, merely because they are contemptibly ignorant. It consisted of the image of the *Blessed Virgin*! The legend was strictly appropriate, and the idea that it conveyed, criticism apart, must be allowed at least to have possessed aptitude:

MONSTRA TE ESSE MATREM.

SHOW THYSELF A MOTHER!

Another coin may be still seen in the cabinets of the curious, impressed with T. R. (THEODORUS REX) in Roman characters, and dated 1736. The reverse is PRO BONO PUBLICO, with the value (*sol di cinque*) expressed in the field*.

After a variety of adventures, this unfortunate prince repaired to England, where he found a prison and a grave: for John Baptist Gastaldi, the resident from Genoa, contrived that he should be arrested for 400*l.* for which he had pro-

* See *Recueil Général des Pièces Offensives & de Nécessité*, par M. Pierre Ancher Tubiejon Dury, 3 vols. Imp. 4to.

cured him credit with a merchant in the city, and after lingering for some time, in great misery, in the King's Bench, he was finally cleared by an act of insolvency, in which he delivered up his kingdom to his assignees! He died soon after this, at an obscure lodging, No. 5, Little Chapel-street, on the 11th of Dec. 1755, and was buried in St. Ann's church-yard. His epitaph, by Horace Walpole, is known to every one; but the following translation of it, by his son, will, perhaps, afford some satisfaction to the curious. It was presented to me by himself, about ten years since:

"Le tombeau réunit, c'est la commune loi,
"Le héros, le captif, le mendiant, le roi;
"Mais Théodore seul avant l'heure fatale
"Franchit de ces états le distant intervalle,
"Et le fort envers lui libéral, inhumain,
"Lui fit don d'un royaume, & refusa du pain."

While Theodore was dividing his time between royalty and a jail, his son, by lady Kilmallock, seems also to have become, like himself, the sport of fortune. Born at Madrid, he is said to have been educated at Rome, under Lobcowitz, a professor celebrated in his day, in consequence of a Latin treatise on astronomy. Whoever may have been his master, certain it is, that he was an excellent scholar, and not only spoke, but wrote, German, Spanish, French, and Italian, with great fluency.

He arrived in this country about forty-three years since, and soon formed many respectable acquaintances; among those of a later date, may be reckoned the present lord chancellor, then Mr. Wedderburne, whom he often visited at his chambers, and to whom he lent a copy of Gravina, an elegant writer on the civil law, the study of whose works he was accustomed to recommend. With the late Dr. Shebbeare, and the present Mr. Murphy, he was very intimate, and always professed a great attachment for men of letters.

From the king's mother, who compassionated the situation of distressed royalty, I have repeatedly heard him say, that he received a considerable sum of money for the payment of certain debts which his own necessities, and those of his family, had forced him reluctantly to contract. A lady, well known during the duke of Grafton's administration, whose name has been immortalised by the pen of Junius, and which I shall not here reveal, out of respect to her re-

cent title, is also said to have assisted, and even to have been greatly attached to him. I have, likewise, some reason to think, that he was personally known to the king, as a claimant on the bounty of his mother, the princess dowager of Wales; and it may be seen from the preface to his work, entitled, "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse*," that it was written expressly for the information of the late duke of York. I have repeatedly heard him assert, and actually believe, that his royal highness had conceived the wild and romantic project of becoming king of Corsica, which has since, unfortunately, perhaps, for this nation, been realised by an august relative.

Mr. Frederick, who is said to have obtained the *brevet* rank of colonel from the duke of Wurtemberg, as well as the *croix of merit*, transacted business in this country for that prince, although he never received any regular diplomatic mission from him. In consequence of his orders, however, he sold a regiment of *Wintembergers* to the East India company, which having been landed in opposition to that salutary jealousy with which our constitution surveys foreign troops, a formal complaint was made on this subject by Colonel Barry, in the house of commons.

During the American war, he also tendered a body of men to lord North, which gave rise to certain claims on our government, for maintenance, &c. and occasioned a variety of memorials to that nobleman, as well as his successors in office, lord Shelburne (now marquis of Lansdowne) Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt.

Colonel Frederick was more successful in other quarters. A lady, united to the duke of Wurtemberg, by what is termed a *left-handed marriage*, in Germany, and who is said to have been related to the subject of these memoirs, sent him small sums of money from time to time; and the present commodore sir John Borlace Warren, not only conferred many favours on himself, but actually purchased a commission for his son.

The Colonel was employed by the Prince of Wales (to whom, if I am not mistaken, he was introduced by Mr. Weltje) respecting the Antwerp loan for his royal highness and his brothers, which was defeated by the paternal intervention of his majesty; his name is to be found in the account of that transaction, written in French and Dutch, and he visited the continent, replete with

the hopes of a successful conclusion to an object, with which his future fortune was so closely connected. His disappointment at the unprosperous issue of this scheme was proportionably great, and being of a sanguine temperament, he was much irritated at the failure of a negotiation, in the course of which he deemed himself ill treated.

Colonel Frederick was a man of great reading, and considerable mental acquirements. Naturally gay and sprightly, his face was generally clothed with a smile, and he bore all the misfortunes of his life with wonderful equanimity. His manners were those of a gentleman; his appearance that of a soldier. He had studied the respective interests of the various courts of Europe, and was particularly attached to the house of Austria. He had read all the best books on the art of war, and if he had not seen much real service, it must be allowed that few men were better calculated to describe a battle. No one could be more satirical on titles, stars, ribbons, &c. than himself, and on those occasions, he was accustomed jocularly to style himself *Prince of Capraja*, a little island in the neighbourhood of Corsica.

In person, he was about five feet, eight inches high, admirably proportioned, and possessing the appearance of great vigour. His countenance, which was of an olive hue, testified that he had been born under a southern sky. His white hair gave him a venerable appearance, and his little grey eyes brightened up and sparkled with unusual lustre, while he recorded the feats of his youth.

He was always dressed with uncommon neatness, and would have looked clean and respectable even in rags. His wardrobe for the last ten or fifteen years, consisted of a blue coat with a red cape, a black one, the dye of which he was accustomed to commend, as being of *Prussian manufacture*; a loose blue great coat, which he wore in winter, and white cloth waistcoat and breeches, with a pair of military boots.

On great occasions, I believe, he put on a Wirtemberg uniform, the silver, or perhaps silken, epaulets of which hung down on his arm, like the appendages to the liveries of some of our old families; for he once told me, that on a visit to the late Sir W. James, then chairman of the India company, he was mistaken for a domestic, and actually forced to do penance in his hall, in Gerrard-street,

until introduced by the baronet in person.

Colonel Frederick had a son and a daughter by a German lady, to whom he was married. The first perished at the battle of German Town, soon after he had received a lieutenantancy from general Howe, who was struck with the misfortune of his family. The second married, some years since, and settled at Highgate or Hampstead; she has several children, and as her circumstances are said to be far from affluent, it would be highly laudable to institute a subscription for herself and numerous offspring.

Here follows a short account of the Colonel, written at least twenty-five years since, and now translated from the original French:

"Genoa prevailed. Theodore lost his own liberty, because he had endeavoured to defend that of the Corsicans. He was confined in a disgraceful prison, where he suffered a thousand humiliations without a single murmur. He knew how useless it was to complain, and was conscious of the necessity of submitting himself to his fate. Deprived of his scepter, fortune, and friends, his sole resource was in Providence, and the tender piety of his son, who repaired to England on purpose to accompany him to Corsica, whither Theodore flattered himself to be able to return once more, and that too through the assistance of Great Britain.

"This son, like himself, was entirely destitute of the gifts of fortune, and he was ill adapted for the acquisition of wealth, as his temper was but little suited to the frivolity of an age avaricious of pleasure, and anxious for the attainment of riches and honours, even on the most dishonourable terms.

"Avoiding festivals and public entertainments of all kinds, he was modest in his manners, simple in his dress, tenacious of his words, reserved and close in his mode of life; in short, he retired as it were within himself, in order to live with that virtue of which he scorned to make a parade. He was accustomed to say, "that it was proper to know, but not expedient to tell, every thing." *Omnia scire, non omnia exequi*, was his favourite maxim.

"Aspiring to independence, he was in-

* Since writing the above, this has actually taken place, under the patronage of lady James, Mr. Hammersly, and Mr. Boicawen, jun.

capable of sacrificing at the shrine of servility, or of purchasing favour by offering up incense to the ridiculous vanity of grandeur and opulence. He paid his court only to merit; he was busied solely in perfecting himself in the duties of a man, and in rendering himself worthy of esteem, leaving to others the task of doing him justice.

"He honoured letters, and consecrated his life to them. He even became an author, and endeavoured to gain a livelihood by his pen, during his distress; he also taught the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, that he might be enabled to maintain his own children, and succour his unfortunate father.

"If he did not haughtily brave his destiny, he at least supported it with courage and firmness. He was never heard to blame providence, or to execrate mankind, and attribute to them his necessities and misfortunes: for whatever wrongs he might have experienced at their hands, he never permitted hatred to enter into his breast, knowing the difficulty of eradicating it, after it had once got possession. In fine, he submitted himself to his fate with perfect resignation, for his heart was always obedient to the decrees of heaven; and in order the more fully to testify his submission, and accommodate himself to his destiny, he abjured the tinsel of titles, and assumed only his baptismal, which he converted into a family name. He thus also endeavoured to obviate that scorn to which nobility, when deprived of wealth, is almost always exposed; and it was on the same account he decked himself out only in his own natural qualities, which were the sole patrimony that neither the fury of fortune, nor the malice of mankind could divest him of."

Such is the character of Colonel Frederick, as drawn up by his own pen. He never appeared to be affluent, and yet never exhibited any symptoms of want, until a little before his melancholy end. He retired early to rest, and rose betimes in the morning, often reading by candle-light. Frugal in his diet, wonderfully abstemious in respect to wine, and addicted to no extravagance of any kind; the sum expended by the wealthy in a single entertainment, would have served the *Prince of Capraja* for a whole year. What a pity that he was not included in some Hanoverian, Hessian, or Austrian subsidy!—the property of the nation has been often waited on objects less worthy of public munificence.

That his mind has been deranged ever since Christmas last, as has been asserted, I have reason to doubt, from the testimony of a gentleman who conversed with him but three days previous to his unhappy exit. The cause attributed (an expected arrest) was scarcely commensurate with the event; for he had often experienced the resentment of unfeeling creditors, and more than once witnessed the griping exactions of a spunging-house. The whole of his debts did not exceed 400*l.* and it is not a little remarkable, that this sum has always proved fatal to his family.

On the afternoon of his death, he is said to have dined, and drank his half pint of port, as usual, at the Storey's-gate coffee-house, Westminster. After reading the Evening Paper, with his accustomed serenity, he repaired to the gate of Westminster Abbey, and met his fate in the immediate neighbourhood of our heroes and kings, with the same unconcern as his countrymen of old:

"*Prodiga gens animæ, & proparate facillima*
"mortem,

"*Namque ubi transcendit florentes vinibus*
"annos,

"*Impatiens ævi spernit novisse senectam,*
"Et fati modus in dextra est."

Thus perished Colonel Frederick, according to the hint contained in one of his own works, in the seventy-second (but if we are to believe the respectable testimony of his friends, in the seventy-fifth) year of his age.

His body is deposited in St. Anne's church yard, within a few yards of that of Theodore. Their fate is connected by a melancholy similarity; equally unfortunate through life, they are at length united in death, and occupy a common grave, in a foreign country, far distant from the place of their nativity.

The only works of the late Colonel Frederick known to me, are:

I. "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse*;" dedicated to the Duke of Wurtemberg; in which, in the face of all Europe, he proclaims himself the son of Theodore, king of Corsica; professes an hereditary regard for his serene highness, and challenges his patronage on this very account. I am unacquainted with the precise time of the publication, as the first leaf of my copy is torn out; but I suppose it to have been about 1768, or 1770.

II. The Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain, including the Life of General Paoli.

THE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from No. X of this Work.)

The ex-general of brigade **DANICAN**, who escaped to this country, after heading the insurrection of the sections against the legislature, in a publication, entitled *Brigands Démasqués*, gives a most odious picture of the Directory. According to him, **REWBELL** is a robber, **LETOURNEUR** an idiot, **BARRAS** a bloody-minded tyrant, **CARNOT** the minion and ape of Robespierre, and **REVELLIÈRE LEPEAUX** a good-natured silly fellow, who possesses just principle enough to be ashamed of his associates.

In opposition to this, and several other similar pamphlets, on the part of the emigrants, &c. **M. DESPAZE** has gratified his countrymen, and indeed all Europe, with a minute and particular account of the Five Directors:

I. LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE CARNOT, born in the department of *Côte d'Or*, and the son of an advocate, still living at Nolay; is now in the 44th year of his age. He is at once a mathematician and a man of letters; in one capacity he has recently organized the victories of the republic; in another he was formerly crowned as victor, in the contests of rival genius, by a French academy. He has also distinguished himself as a poet, particularly in the composition entitled *Le Fils de Venus*.

II. PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS BARRAS, born in the department of the *Var*, and sprung from one of the most ancient families of France, is 42 years and 8 months old. When proclaimed member of the Directory, on the 25th of October, 1795, he was in the 41st year of his age, having been born at Foxemphoux, on the 30th of June, 1755: the rumour, therefore, that he had not attained the age prescribed by law, is totally unfounded.

Both his pen and sword were employed against the ancient government; and he assisted in person at the siege of the Bastille. Elected to the Convention, he joined the Jacobins, and on all occasions has displayed an energy of character, both mental and physical, characteristic of that political sect. Notwithstanding this, he at this moment protects Bergoienç, the only remaining member of the illustrious and unfortunate deputation of the Gironde!

III. LETOURNEUR, the son of an honest burgher, "who had greatness of mind sufficient to refuse letters of nobility," was an officer of engineers, and obtained

no higher rank than that of colonel, in the army. He has successively occupied the chief employments in the republic, and his conduct is here represented as spotless, equally defying the shafts of envy and malice.

IV. JEAN REWBELL, an Alsatian by birth, and advocate by profession, is now 51 years of age. He has acted as a commissioner to the armies; a plenipotentiary with a neutral state (Prussia); and also with an allied one (Holland). He is said to be cold and even rude in his manners; but, in return, we are assured that he is frank and honest, and possesses a generous and benevolent heart.

V. LEPEAUX, a Vendean, was born August 25th, 1753. Bred to the bar, but detesting the intolerance of attorneys, and the chicanery of the law, he threw aside his gown, and retiring to Angers, studied natural history, read lectures in a botanical garden, founded by himself. As a public man, his conduct has always been pure; and he is here represented as a pattern in domestic life, the adored husband of an affectionate wife, the beloved father of a grateful offspring! Such is the eulogy pronounced by Despaze, who assures us, that he is actuated with the purest and most independent motives.

MARQUIS DE BOUILLE.

(With particular pleasure we give place to the following Correction of our former Notice of this gentleman.)

IN spring, 1784, the Marquis having visited London, the British planters and merchants here who were interested in the islands which had been conquered by the arms of France, but restored by the peace to Britain, after having sent a deputation to him, and prevailed on him to accept of a splendid entertainment, at the London Tavern, had begun a very handsome subscription, in order to present him with a valuable service of plate; but the same having been discovered by the Marquis, he did very decisively, though most politely declare, that his feelings would not permit him to accept of any costly present, in gold or silver; yet he should not have any objection, but thankfully receive, and think himself highly honoured, by any marks of their good will and regard bestowed in steel-work, in which the English so far surpassed all other nations. In consequence thereof, a steel-mounted sword, of which the hilt was esteemed of exquisite workmanship, said to have been bespoke by order of the late empress of Russia, for a present, but by accident left in the hands of Mr. Grey, jun. in Sackville street, was purchased; as also an epaulette, and a plaque *de l'ordre du St. Esprit*, followed soon after by a very handsome pair of steel-mounted pistols, in the Highland

Highland fashion, and finely ornamented with arms and emblems of war, from the Chamber of Commerce, in Glasgow, accompanied with a respectful complimentary letter, from their chairman; which presents were conveyed through the channel of general Melville, as being well known to have enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the Marquis de Bouillé, ever since 1767, when from Martinico he had paid a visit to the General, at Grenada; then his Majesty's governor in chief of the ceded islands.

What has been reported with regard to that very sword, which was thus presented, having been rudely snatched by a custom-house officer from the Marquis's side, on his returning to England, in December, 1792, with his indignation on that account, often since expressed by him, now appears to have been greatly misrepresented; for the demanding of it from him was at Harwich, in consequence of an order of government to disarm any foreigners then landing there, and happened without any incivility; and an order was speedily dispatched from London, for the sword being restored to him.

On the subject of the Marquis's public conduct, after the beginning of the revolution in France, particularly with regard to the part he acted respecting the secret departure of Louis XVI. for Montmedi, of which he was not the adviser, much less the projector; and on the consequences of that event, we have judged it to be most proper to refer our readers to an authentic detail, which we learn, from respectable authorities, is about to be published, in a new and interesting work on French events, in that period.

ORIGINAL LETTER,

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM MORGAN,
A QUAKER; IN A LETTER FROM
SARAH BOCKET TO A FRIEND.

Staines, May 11, 1747.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I RETURN thee thanks for the perusal of these four volumes of Plutarch, and beg the favour of the other four, with that wrote by Mr. Rowe; and, if it be not too much trouble, Bishop Burnett's history of his own times. I should have sent these sooner, but since Christmas we have had a flood, that the rowbarge could not go to London for some time, and then the master of the barge broke, which made me defer sending untill I thought I might do it with safety. I intend to order the waterman to call at thy house in about two weeks for the above. If it does not suit thy leisure please to appoint him any further time. When I was at thy house I was talking about Wm. Morgan once a clergyman but now a quaker, that went with a message to the king of Prussia, thou desired me to enquire where he lodged, I did so, but could

not hear, only that he was going to Holland to study physic, he did so, passed examination wrote a thesis and commenced graduate. He was introduced unto the Duke in Holland, and had a long conversation with him. The Duke asked him what he intended to do now he had thrown off the gown? Wm. Morgan told the Duke he intended to practice physic, and that that he had wrote his thesis, and who do you intend to dedicate it to? says the Duke. To the Duke, if he pleases to give me leave. Then be sure you dont flatter me, and tell me what you say intend to say unto me. The Duke offered him money, but he modestly refused, and told the Duke he could not accept of any thing out of his own way. Then replies the Duke, you shall be my physician and attend me in the army. But says Wm. Morgan I must first consult my friends in London, if I can obtain their consent, I will obey the Duke's commands, for I shall be unwilling to break with the society for any temporal consideration. Friend Morgan has liberty from his friends to attend the Duke. I presume he is gone again to Holland to take his degrees as licentiate and wait on the Duke, though he apprehends it to be a post of great danger, and doubts whether he shall see us any more. Yet he confides and trusts in that gracious providence that has preserved his life thro' so many distresses and wants, and I hope will still protect the Duke and him in the day of battle when death and destruction are flying round. About a month or six weeks ago friend Morgan called to visit a friend in this town as he went to visit his brother at Winchester who is a clergyman and has preferments in the church to the value of 800 per annum. He had a meeting here, so by that means I had the pleasure of hearing him preach and pray: a very good preacher we think him to be, he spent one evening at our house, and very agreeable company he is. He has the advantage of being very personable, of a fair beautiful and sweet aspect, very affable and free in conversation, much of a gentleman, one who I presume did great honour to his religion and country in foreign nations. He gave us a short relation of his travels in an elegant stile and with great freedom. He says the king of Prussia took him for a spy, and asked many questions about his uncle king George and if he did not find him, and behaved exceedingly rough, and is a very fierce man and the queen mother a very stern woman. The king often sent one of his ministers to his lodgings to examine him very close. Friend Morgan was taken prisoner at Prague while in the hands of the French and used very cruelly almost to the loss of his life by the Jesuits; when Marshal Belleisle heard of it he was so kind as to send a huzar, and took him away by force. I think it was the second time of his going into Germany, that he had an audience of the Empress Queen. She asked him many questions concerning the principles of his religion, and spoke with great judgment and good sense, and highly commended the charity of the Quakers, and thought it great pity

pitty they did not put themselves under the wing and protection of the church. Friend Morgan had a long conversation with her with great freedom. He says he met with none that speaks Latin so correct and elegant as the Empress Queen except the Pope, and that she is an exceeding fine woman. She ordered him a passport and letter to Cardinal Albani at Rome, which gained him admittance unto the Pope. The cardinal told the Pope there was a Quaker an odd sort of a man that desired an audience of his holiness, but refused to submit unto the usual ceremonies in such cases. The Pope had a curiosity to see so strange a sight as a Quaker at Rome, therefore to avoid giving offence he granted him twice the favour of a private audience, without any ceremony in a house in his garden in the morning before the time of his levee, alone without any company, and behaved with great civility, good nature and exceeding free in discourse. The Pope told Friend Morgan that he had heard of an ignorant enthusiastic sort of people in England called quakers, but had no notion they were such a society and maintained such principles as he assured him they did. The Pope seemed very well pleased with his conversation and ordered him an ample passport through his dominions. Friend Morgan said he heard the Pope has several times attempted to make a reformation in the church but the cardinals always oppose him and have even dared to threaten him with the inquisition, so he thinks it not prudent to proceed. Wm. Morgan was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and stripped of every thing except his passports; before they set him at liberty they made him promise to go home through France. 'Twas in the Spanish camp he heard the first news of the intended invasion from France, and the expedition into Scotland, and wrote unto the duke of Newcastle and Lord Carteret, and gave them the first notice they received about it, but they gave no credit unto his intelligence. Since he came home he has been introduced unto the king, and he shewed the king the copies of the letters he wrote to his ministers. The king was displeased because they had not communicated them unto him and said he was of opinion, they might have taken proper measures, and prevented the rebellion. Henry Pelham offered him money as a reward, but he refused, and said he had no other view but to serve his king and country. Pelham would have persuaded friend Morgan to put on the gown again, but he told him he did not leave it off with any such design. According to his promise to the Spaniards friend Morgan came through France 600 miles, 300 on foot, sometimes almost starved and forced to beg. When he came to Lyons in France, he was almost naked; no shoes, hardly any stockings, his feet bleeding, his beard long, a Spanish cap on his head, his spirits quite low and funk; with some difficulty he got courage to speak to some persons he saw talking together in the street to enquire where there was a banker lived: one of

them took pity on him, called a coach and went with him to the bankers, but when the banker came to the coach side and saw such a poor miserable creature, he started back. But friend Morgan by his eloquence and tears melted him to compassion and tears also, then he handed him into his house; when friend Morgan had told him the extreme want and distress he was in, ready to perish, this stranger was so uncommonly generous as to order his servant to fetch a bag of money, and desired friend Morgan to take as much as he wanted, and then sent his servant with him to the best inn in the town, and bid his man get a taylor, barber, &c. and send unto him to furnish him with every thing necessary. Friend Morgan as soon as he could get himself clean and dressed, went to pay his respects to his good friend the banker, but he did not know him again, untill he assured him he was the same poor distressed man that came in the coach; he invited him in and was pleased with his conversation. Since friend Morgan came home he has returned the money with great thanks and a handsom present.

Since I cam home I very often reflect with great pleasure on thy felicity and uncommon good fortune in meeting with thy husband, one who I humbly presume suits thy taste in every respect. While I was reading the following beautiful lines in the Museum on Conjugal Love, the idea of your exalted happiness came into my mind. "Of all the pleasures that endear human life, there are none more worthy the attention of a rational creature than those that flow from the mutual return of conjugal love. When two minds are thus engaged by the ties of reciprocal sincerity, each alternately receives and communicates a transport that is inconceivable to all but those that are in this situation; from hence arises that heart-enobling solicitude of one another's welfare, that tender sympathy that alleviates affliction, and that participated pleasure that heightens prosperity and joy itself. This is a full completion of the blessings of humanity! 'Tis here that the noblest passions of which the human soul is susceptible join together, virtuous love and friendship; the one supplying it with a constant rapture, and the other regulating it by the rules of reason." Hearts like yours glowing with religion and virtue must be sensible of a peace and satisfaction unknown to those who seem to have no ideas or taste beyond the narrow limits of this momentary life. Yours extend to infinite duration, and will be ever blooming, ever new to millions of ages. That agreeable complaisance on one side, and easy condescension on the other, makes your conversation all over charms. May the sweet union be long, very long here, and at length may your love and virtue be crowned with glory and immortality is the sincere wish of

Your very obliged friend,

SARAH BOCKETT.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN ELEGY.

WHY didst thou, Cynthia, tempt my wand'ring feet

To visit Sherbourn's ever blissful grove ?

Why didst thou call me to thy calm retreat,
The blest abode of Innocence and Love ?

With anxious haste I bade the town adieu !
And fondly deem'd with conscious Peace to dwell ;

I bade the sons of wealth their schemes pursue,
And fought, with eager steps, thy rural cell.

I found thee happiest of the village swains,
For the was thine whom most thou didst adore !

Elvira ! pride of all the neighbouring plains,
For beauty fam'd—for ev'ry virtue more.

Far from the tumult of the madd'ning throng,
In careless ease I pass'd the tranquil day ;
My pipe I tun'd, and rais'd the vocal song,
And ev'ry sylvan scene inspir'd the lay.

Ceres I sung, whose kind prolific hand,
Profuse of blessings, decks the varied scene ;
Bids Autumn's ripen'd stores enrich the land,
And jocund Plenty crown the cheerful green.

Beauty was next my theme, and Love sincere ;
All potent Love ! whose influence reigns
conquest ;

With whom comes smiling Hope, and anxious Fear,
Alternate rulers of the human breast.

Ah ! little thought I, while I heedless stray'd,
Or blythsome sung within the festive bow'r ;
That danger lurk'd beneath the peaceful shade,
That there the tyrant god exerts his power !

Unconscious oft I view'd the rural fair,
And view'd, without a pang, each rising charm ;

The swift-wing'd minutes left no trace of care,
No soft sensations gave my breast alarm !

With ev'ry grace adorn'd, and native ease,
At length Lucinda caught my wond'ring eye ;
In her was centr'd ev'ry pow'r to please,
To melt the heart, and prompt the tender sigh !

At once the soft contagion caught my breast ;
For what can Love's almighty pow'r controul ?

The ruling passion ev'ry thought possess,
And ev'ry fond idea fill'd my soul !

Fast by the stream that winds through Mivod's vale,

There did I first my ardent vows impart ;
She deign'd to listen to the artless tale,
The warm effusions of a faithful heart !

'Tis true she listen'd to my tender woes,
With patient ear she heard my fervent sighs ;
Compassion soft within her bosom rose,
But yet she bade not gentle hope arise.

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The changeful seasons twice their course have run,

Yet still unchang'd her conqu'ring pow'r I feel ;
Her image rises with the rising sun,
Nor can the shades of night her form conceal.

Ah ! why, Lucinda, did my wayward fate,
With force resistless, doom my soul to prove,
Those cares, those heart-corroding cares, that wait

On anxious doubt, and unrequited love ?

Whate'er my lot, on thee I still will tend,
I'll watch thy footsteps with redoubled zeal ;
On thee alone my utmost hopes depend,
Thy smiles alone can fix my future weal.

Full well, dear maid, thy wondrous worth I know,
The wealthiest swain might wish with thee to join ;

But I, alas ! have little to bestow,
Save a fond, faithful heart ! and that is thine.

W. E.

SONNET.

HARRIOT ! tho' sorrow and the injury
Of faithless man are mark'd upon my brow
Indelible ; tho' on my sunken cheek
Of fading hues, usurping dushes speak
Health's slow decline ; yet can I smile with thee,

And in thy converse all those pleasures know
Which tranquil minds, unwarp'd by worldly woe,

Taste unalloy'd in virtuous sympathy.

Harriot ! the cheering influence of thy smiles,
From haras'd memory, sickening at the view
Of sorrows past, which my dark thoughts pursue,

When I revert, the lonely hours beguiles,
And calms my mind. So the afar-seen light
Greeted the benighted wand'rer's weary'd sight.

B. W. H.

LUCRETIVUS,

BOOK I. VERSE I.

GREAT Parent, Venus ! of the Roman line,
Delight supreme of men and pow'rs divine ;
Thro' foodful earth, whose vital influence reigns,
Thro' heav'n star-spangl'd, and the wat'ry plains !

See Nature, warm'd by thee, with myriads teem,

Rous'd from their cells to greet the solar beam.
Fierce winds, to silence aw'd, thee, Goddesses ! fly ;

No clouds obtrusive blot th' unfolding sky.
For thee, the fields their flow'ry carpet spread,
And smiling Ocean smoothes his wavy bed ;
A purer glow the kindling poles display,
Reb'd in bright effluence of æthereal day.

When thro' her portals bursts the gaudy Spring,
And genial Zephyr waves his balmy wing ;

T

First,

First, the gay songsters of the feather'd train
 Feel thy keen arrows thrill in every vein:
 Hence the wild race, that browse their native
 wood,

Scour the green lawn, and stem the rushing flood.
 With such consent, the brood of Nature's birth,
 Those countless swarms of water, air, and earth,
 Pierc'd by sweet transport, own thy potent sway,
 And freely follow, where thou lead'st the way!
 O'er hills, thro' plains, in rivers, and in seas,
 Thro' domes ærial on the waving trees,
 Each haunt of life thy bland sensations move
 To nuptial union, and prolific love.

Come, since thy pow'r the bounds of Nature
 own,
 Creation's sources issuing from thy throne;
 Thine all the lovely forms, thine all the gay,
 That cheer or deck the precincts of the day;
 Come, with thy soft'ning pow'r the hard inspire,
 Each thought impregnate, and each accent fire:
 His pencil guide, propitious! while it draws
 The map of Nature, and of Nature's laws,
 For him, in whom thy brightest graces beam;
 Source all-accomplish'd of his poet's theme!

Repose, meanwhile, to earth and ocean bring:
 Bid meek-eyed Peace expand her downy wing.
 Thou, the vex'd world, from war, alone, canst
 free;

War's ruthless tyrant is but slave to thee.
 Oft on thy breast, in chains of transport bound,
 Sinks the grim God, and feels the eternal wound:
 With neck reclin'd, uprais'd his swimming eyes,
 He feeds on bliss celestial, as he lies.
 Lo! vanquish'd there, th' unconquerable lord
 But lives and breathes, dread goddess! at thy
 word.

Sublim'd to rapture in thy circling arms,
 Entranc'd in all thy Paradise of charms,
 Him let soft accents of thy lips implore,
 To bid War's thunder shake our state no more.
 Th' unbalance'd mind can themes like mine en-
 gage,

While bleeds our country, and while tumults rage?
 Canst thou, lov'd Memmius! for thy poet steal
 One valu'd moment from the public weal?

Hear then my pleaded reason, Memmius! hear,
 With calm affections, and a vacant ear;
 Nor, with haith censure, unperus'd disdain,
 The proof elaborate, and the polish'd strain.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

PRESENTED

With an Airac, for 1797.

BY MR. PRATT.

MAY the smooth hours that form Matilda's
 year,

Be mark'd by pleasure's smile, or pleasure's tear!
 In kind atonement of relenting fate,
 Some with accomplish'd, on each minute wait!
 And as her eyes these circling leaves survey,
 To note the progress of each blissful day;
 Ev'n while the fears that bliss too great to last,
 Still may the present triumph o'er the past.
 Happy the past, the future yet more bright,
 To-morrow still victorious o'er the rest!

ADDRESS

TO AN OLD PAIR OF BOOTS NEWLY TAPPED.

O, ye, that now with strength superior
 crown'd,

Look from the nail supporting, like the best
 Of all the cupboard; at whose sight my shoes
 Hide their diminish'd head! to you I call,
 But with no fawning voice, and add your name,
 O Boots! to tell you how I'll use your strength,
 That brings to my remembrance what supports
 Ye were; what firm defence against each stone,
 Projecting craggy; or more dread annoy
 Minute of gravel; or the hateful herb
 Of venom multifold, and thorns, and furze.
 Till Time and worse Occasion wore ye down,
 Well tri'd, well worn, ye were; and many a
 mile

Adventurous, on adventure doughty fraught,
 Ye bore my feet fatigued; till time and toil
 Mordacious brought ye low; nor did not then
 This careful eye perceive, nor hand attempt
 To stay the coming ill, if ought could stay
 The approach of aged ill. Full many a nail
 Obdurate, with ferrean head and point
 Of sharpest texture, has for many a day,
 Driven by this hand, withstood the grinding
 rage

Of rocks and roads; tho' now with glossy sole
 Ye shine resplendent, and the cobbler's hand,
 With scientific skill, has stopp'd each leak,
 Where erst the chilly waters found a way,
 Not to the foot alluring; yet again,
 If fail not *understanding*, ye shall prove
 Each various peril; or in stirrup plac'd
 Equestrian, or more humble walk at noon,
 When wealthier wights shall mount the pam-
 per'd steed,

And give the guiding rein; for not to me,
 For not to me, in stall well strew'd and straw'd,
 Stands the apt courier. No; my Boots, these
 feet,

These Decem'digitipedum, must still
 O'er many a furze-fill'd heath and rugged rock
 Annoyant, bear me far with your support.

Thro' what variety of untried walks;
 Thro' what new scenes and countries must we
 pass.

The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before us,
 But vapours, fogs, and tempests rest upon it!
 Here will I pause—if there's a walk in store—
 And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
 In all her charms—it somewhere sure must lead
 us,

And that whereto it leads us shall be pleasant.
 But when, or where, or why, or how it shall be,
 I'm weary of conjecture—this shall end them.
 N.

EFFUSION

ON THE APPROACHING FAST-DAY.

AH! what avails it to uplift the eye,
 To bend the knee, and echo forms of
 prayer;
 Remaining proudly deaf to Mis'ry's cry,
 To Grief's faint moan, and shrieks of loud
 Despair?

Ye

Ye Princes of the Earth, oh! rather yield
 To SUFFERING MAN this glorious sacrifice:
 To chase for ever from th' ensanguin'd field,
 War's hardid crew, and bid sweet Peace arise,
 (Now prostrate bound in mad Ambition's
 chains;)
 To wipe away the tear from Sorrow's cheek;
 To free the debtor, soothe the sick man's pains,
 Fell th' oppressor, and sustain the weak!
 Then Angels shall attune their harps to rapt'rous
 lays,
 And Earth's ten thousand tongues shall swell
 the note of praise,
 More grateful far to Heav'n than Fasts or Holy
 Days.

T. S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
 SHOULD the underwritten Poems, composed
 by the late MRS. BROOKE, author of *Julia*
Mandeville, *Emily Montague*, the opera of
Rosina, &c. be judged worthy of an insertion
 in the *Monthly Magazine*, they are at your
 service. They were written during the early
 youth of the author, and have not, to my know-
 ledge, appeared in print. They are not free
 from defects; but appear to me to possess the
 true poetic spirit. They were given to me by
 a very intimate friend of Mrs. Brooke, and have
 been in my possession many years.

M. H.

ODE I.

WHY will dear Sabina find
 Ills beyond the present hour?
 Why torment her gentle mind
 With malicious Fortune's pow'r?
 To Fate belongs to-morrow's dawn,
 But let to-day be all our own.
 While 'tis giv'n to hear thy voice,
 Breathe the softness of thy soul;
 Let us, dearest maid! rejoice,
 Let us fill the sprightly bowl;
 And whispering low the favour'd youth,
 Commend his tenderness and truth.
 Wherefore doth thy fading cheek
 Speak the doubt, the tender fear?
 Why that faint essay to speak?
 Tell me, why that starting tear?
 Does Damon slight thy gentle chain,
 And sigh for Rhodopé again?
 Ah! too plain that streaming eye
 Speaks my lov'd Sabina's pain;
 Vain the voice of festive joy,
 Sorrow waits the lover's train!
 Too weak, alas! the pow'ful bowl,
 To cure the sickness of the soul.

ODE II.

AWAY! nor talk of flow'ry chains,
 Of soft distress, and pleasing pains;
 But learn this useful truth from me,
 That Pleasure dwells with Liberty.

Me, raptur'd, let the Muses lead,
 To wander careless o'er the mead;
 Or soft repos'd beside the stream,
 To taste the wild, poetic dream!

Let glowing fancy paint the scene
 Of airy Pindus, ever green;
 Around the Delian God, in state,
 Let all his tuneful vot'ries wait.

And, see! where Sappho sits alone;
 Her flowing robe, her loosen'd zone,
 Th' ambrosial scent her locks diffuse,
 Distinguish well the Lesbian muse.

A rosy smile o'er spreads her face,
 Her mien assumes a softer grace;
 She waves her snowy hand, and see!
 My gentle lyre, she points to thee.

She takes, the tunes, my trembling lyre,
 And swelling, lo! the notes aspire!
 She strikes the chords, and all around
 List'ning echoes drink the sound.

But, ah! how treach'rous does she prove,
 She sets the yielding strings to love;
 And now, alas! my rebel lyre
 Will only sound to soft desire.

ODE III.

TO SAPPHO.

NOT Philomela's liquid throat,
 Nor dear Amintor's softer note,
 Oh, charmer of the Lesbian plains!
 Can equal thy melodious strains.

When in thy bright, enchanting page,
 I view the tender, am'rous rage;
 The melting lines my bosom move,
 And all my yielding soul is love.

And sure thy raptur'd notes have art,
 To melt the stubborn, marble heart;
 To wake the soft consenting glow,
 Ev'n in Amintor's breast of snow!

If magic numbers can controul
 His native cruelty of soul;
 Ah! bring the silver-sounding lyre,
 To wake the gentle, young desire.

Harmonious songstresses, I no more
 Will Cytherea's pow'r adore;
 Since such dissolving numbers prove
 That Sappho is the queen of love.

ODE IV.

THE Lesbian lute no more can charm,
 Nor my once panting bosom warm;
 No more I breathe the tender sigh:
 Nor when my beauteous swain appears,
 With down-cast look, and starting tears,
 Confess the lustre of his eye.

With freedom blest, at early dawn,
 I wander o'er the verdant lawn,
 And hail the sweet returning spring;
 The fragrant breeze, the feather'd choir,
 To raise my vernal joys conspire,
 While Peace and Health their treasures bring.

T 2

Cognat

Come, lovely Health! divinest maid!
And lead me thro' the rural shade:
To thee the rural shades belong!
'Tis thine to bless the simple swain;
And, while he tries the tuneful strain,
To raise the raptur'd poet's song.

Behold the patient village hind!
No cares disturb his tranquil mind,
By thee and sweet Contentment blest;
All day he turns the stubborn plain,
And meets, at eve, his infant train,
While guiltless pleasure fills his breast.

Oh, ever good and bounteous! still,
By fountain fiesh, or murmur'ing rill,
Let me thy blissful presence find!
Thee, Goddess! thee, my fit pursuit,
When careless of the morning dew,
I leave the leafy vales behind.

ODE V.

OH, far remov'd from my retreat
Be Av'rice, and Ambition's feet!
Give me, unconscious of their pow'r,
To taste the peaceful, social hour.
Give me, beneath the branching vine,
The woodbine sweet, or eglantine,
While ev'ning sheds its balmy dew,
To court the chaste inspiring Muse!
Or, with the partner of my soul,
To mix the heart-expanding bowl.
Yes, dear Sabina! when with thee,
I hail the Goddess, Liberty;

When joyous thro' the leafy grove,
Or o'er the flow'ry mead, we rove;
While thy tender bosom shares
Thy faithful Delia's joys and cares;
Nor pomp, nor wealth, my wishes move,
Nor the more soft deceiver, Love.

THE PENITENT MOTHER *.

REPOSE, sweet babe! thy crying cease;
For thine's an age of truth and peace;
Kind love thy infant days shall rear,
Tho' love has planted daggers here.

Disgrace and grief benight my brow,
Fond victim of a perjur'd vow;
A vile seducer's guileful art
Betray'd my unsuspecting heart.

'Twas he destroy'd my spotless fame,
But thou shalt long survive my shame;
For, when in death I sleep at rest,
The world will cease to wound th' oppress'd.

Then hush, sweet babe! thy cries give o'er,
Distract my tortur'd breast no more;
For love thy infant days shall rear,
And grant my hapless fate a tear.

* The poem entitled ANNABELLA, in the last Monthly Magazine, and the present, are early efforts by MISS HOLCROFT. She was under seventeen when they were written.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of January and February.

MR. RUSSELL'S SELENOGRAPHIA.

ON the 8th of November, letters patent were granted to JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. R. A. of Newman-street, London, for a new apparatus, named *the Selenographia*.

This apparatus is designed to exhibit the phenomena of the moon. It consists of a globe, on which are expressed the spots on the moon's visible surface, accurately taken by a micrometer, from the moon itself, and transferred to a globe; being carefully engraved from the original drawings, made by actual and very minute observation; the lunar mountains being attended to and expressed with great exactness. This globe is fixed to an instrument, which is contrived to give it such motions as will describe the effects produced to the inhabitants of the earth upon the face of the moon, in its different degrees of elongation from the sun, under all states of libration, in longitude and latitude; inclination of the moon's equator to the plane of the ecliptic; the first meridian of the moon,

with the plane of the illuminated hemisphere; the apparent motion of the polar axis of the moon; and the motion of the moon's mean centre, while performing her periodical circuit round the earth, and revolution on her axis, during the whole cycle. Upon this globe (when required) are modelled the mountains or elevations on the surface of the moon, by which contrivance all the effects will be most completely exhibited together. As an appendage to the lunar globe, which has not the mountains elevated, a spherical segment is invented, to be cast in a mould from the original model; and upon this are elevated the various mountains seen on the surface of the moon; and it may be so coloured that those spots of the moon may be properly represented, which owe their respective luminous or their dark appearance, not to elevation, but to other causes which render them conspicuous.

The instrument to move this globe consists chiefly of circles, semicircles, and segments of spheres and of circles, so placed

placed that the radius of each would unite in one common centre, which is that of the lunar globe itself.

Besides the evident use of an accurate delineation of the moon for astronomical purposes; particularly for the observations of lunar eclipses, it cannot but be considered as an object of great curiosity, that we should have an authentic record of the appearance of this our secondary planet at a certain period; for although the face of the moon has not appeared to be subject to much change, since the invention of the telescope has given us the means of accurately investigating it, yet there are strong reasons for supposing that it is not absolutely immutable; nor is it possible to say how precious, in future times, such a representation as this may become.

Hevelius, the diligent observer of the lunar phases, at the end of his *Selenographia*, published in 1647, has strongly recommended such a globe as this of Mr. Russell's; but we do not find any attempts were made towards its execution (though so much desired by that great man, who spoke of its utility) until the year 1745, when we are told that it was begun, and for several years pursued, by that most eminent astronomer, Tobias Mayer. The editor of his posthumous works observes, respecting these intended lunar globes, "that it may possibly afford posterity some consolation, though indeed, but small, that the work was not obstructed by the death of Mayer; but that being engaged in other discoveries, and for reasons it would concern but few to have related, that learned man had laid it aside a long time before his death; and, indeed, in such a manner, as it is related to me by his friends, that he expressed himself much displeased if any one enquired after his lunar globes." Vol. I. page 105. *Appendix*.

The advantages which the lunar globe has over common prints or drawings of the moon, were considered by Hevelius and Mayer, to be very great; and this opinion will appear the more reasonable, if we consider that, while a flat representation describes the moon only at one given moment, from which it is continually deviating, the lunar globe represents it at all times, and under all circumstances. It will be difficult to say how seldom the moon can return to that state in which it will have perfectly the same appearance as in any former instance. Suppose an absolutely mean state of libration is enquired after; the moon

must not only be in the line of apses and of the nodes, but in the same point of the ecliptic, or in that part of that moon's orbit which is diametrically opposite; for it can only happen at that time when the points of the lunar axes are in the plane of the visible hemisphere of the moon; a concurrence of circumstances which many centuries together may not present us with; and the difficulty is greatly increased, by its being required that, to be perfectly in an apparent mean state of libration, the earth must present the same point of the equator to the moon, at the same time when those other circumstances of her situation may concur; the diurnal libration or parallax being itself very considerable. If it be objected, that when the micrometer is forming triangles, from the moon's surface, a small mistake may cause much incorrectness between those parts which are near the general margin or boundary of the moon; it should, on the other hand, be considered, that no greater error can arise from hence than in the first instance, which, with good management, will be very inconsiderable, and not really apparent; because the globe of the moon is viewed in the same manner as the moon itself. But the above objection will, in fact, be applicable to any representation of the moon whatever. The author suggests, that, as the libration gives different views at different times, from hence there is an ability of correcting such mistakes when discovered, which the other means of representing the moon does not so well allow. This might be demonstrated; but a little reflection will prevent its necessity. To be absolutely certain that drawing of the moon in *plane* is correct, we must wait until the moon itself is in the same state of libration, to compare it with the print or drawing; but the lunar globe, being viewed with a telescope, at the proper distance, it may be compared with the moon at any time, and its merits or demerits may thus be directly known. Many agreeable as well as useful experiments can be made during such a comparison; but, for the sake of brevity, the description must be here omitted.

Upon the globe of the moon are faintly marked three great circles, the one horizontal, the other two vertical; that which is horizontal represents the equator, which is placed upon that spot of the moon named *Censorinus*, and runs within three degrees north latitude of *Grimaldus*. The second is the prime meridian, which, passing

passing through the poles, intersects the equator at a right angle, in that point which is the mean centre of the moon's libration. The third represents the boundary of vision, when the moon is seen in the mean state of libration, and where this boundary intersects the prime meridian at a right angle, the two polar points of the moon are situated, of course each is at 90 degrees of distance from the equator.

A particular description of the instrument designed to move this globe of the moon, with all the uses to which it is to be applied, would be too long to be detailed in a publication of this nature (and without the copper-plates it could not be clearly understood); but the following will give an idea of both. Upon the stand, an hemisphere of brass is placed within, and upon which the globe, and all the parts, are fixed, which give it motion. The bar which immediately communicates to the lunar globe all the motion from the other parts, enters it opposite to that point where the equator and prime meridian unite. Upon its front are semicircles, which being graduated, determine the quantity of motion given behind. When the globe is moved horizontally, it shows the libration in longitude; when moved by the pinion-vertically, it exhibits the libration in latitude. Upon the edge of the brazen hemisphere are two marks, to denote the pole of the ecliptic, by an imaginary line drawn through them; round which, by means of a wheel, the apparent motion of the moon's polar axis revolves, both points of it being kept at the distance of two degrees and a half, by means of a pin in that wheel, attached to its guide, and placed *out of its centre*; by which a very peculiar motion is communicated to the lunar globe. On the wheel are the signs of the zodiac, to show the points of space to which the moon's polar axis is at all times directed; and a moveable circle, on which are engraved divisions respecting the periodical revolution of the moon, showing when the moon's revolution, with respect to the ecliptic, as seen from the earth's centre, is accomplished. On the same circle are likewise engraved the divisions of the moon's synodical revolution, by a continuation of the divisions, marking the days and hours, &c. in a spiral direction under the former, to fill up the interval which is wanting between the accomplishment of the periodical and synodical revolution; one index pointing to both.

In the front, a graduated meridian is fixed within the hemisphere; to this are attached the semicircles before mentioned: one representing the ecliptic; and at right angles to it, another, named the *Terminator*; which, moving upon hinges, represents the boundary of light, in all states of the moon's elongation from the sun. This terminator is designed to show what spots will appear in the plane of its illuminated hemisphere at any age of the moon, and in every degree of libration in latitude, longitude, and apparent polar obliquity. In front of the lunar globe, and fixed to the bottom of the brass hemisphere, is an arch, which supports a small terrestrial globe, to render familiar the effects of the earth's parallax, or diurnal and menstrual libration. For the convenience of observation, the terrestrial globe is made larger than the proportional angle which our globe subtends as seen from the moon; but converging lines, upon a plane of brass, reduce it to its proper size, *viz.* about two of the lunar degrees, at that end where this plate nearly unites to the large globe of the moon.

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The steps on this construction, possess the peculiar convenience, that they may be let down and drawn up with the greatest ease and certainty, by the person within the carriage, and do not require the assistance of a servant. The construction is simple, and the motion is produced by means of springs; to explain the application of which, would require the aid of drawings.

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The vibratory belly has enabled the Patentees to apply a *drum accompaniment*, by means of pedals and of hammers, which act underneath. This accompaniment has the full effect of a double drum; with the peculiar excellence of being always in perfect tune, with every key in the instrument.

It will be readily conceived, by all persons acquainted with the theory of sound, that the application of an uniform vibrating substance, in the stead of the deal boards formerly used, cannot fail to produce a superior sweetness and brilliancy of tone. This mode of constructing the

belly, also removes the inequality of tone in the several keys, that arises from the irregular density and texture of the deal boards; for, as the elasticity and tension of the ox's hide is equal throughout, the vibration opposed to the several strings must be equal also, and the tone of every string regular and perfect.

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The door shuts without noise, by means of a spring affixed in the rabbited jamb, which gives way by the falling to of the door, and of course breaks the violence of the collision.

Wind is prevented from passing under the door when shut, by means of a flap or drop made to fit the floor, which flap falls when the door is shut, and rises when the door is opening. The flap is made to rise and fall by a spring, which acts by the operation of a pin in the inner edge of the door.

One or all of these contrivances, may be applied to doors at the pleasure of the owner.

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A VERY interesting volume of *Anecdotes of the most celebrated Persons connected with the Events of the French Revolution*, will make its appearance in the course of three or four weeks.

Mr. W. R. NOTCUTT, fellow of the Linnæan Society, has completed a work, which has cost him considerable labour: A CHART OF BOTANISTS, from the earliest ages down to the present time. It is drawn on so large a scale, as to

admit of having inserted, under the name of every author, the titles of his principal works, the number of figures in each, the dates of the last editions, &c. It is now copying for the engraver, and will be ready for publication by the latter end of the summer.

Mr. J. THELWALL is collecting materials for a third part of the "*Rights of Nature, against the Usurpations of Establishment*," which will be published in Autumn.

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LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL; including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications to this Article will always be thankfully received.

A VERY interesting volume of *Anecdotes of the most celebrated Persons connected with the Events of the French Revolution*, will make its appearance in the course of three or four weeks.

Mr. W. R. NOTCUTT, fellow of the Linnæan Society, has completed a work, which has cost him considerable labour: A CHART OF BOTANISTS, from the earliest ages down to the present time. It is drawn on so large a scale, as to

admit of having inserted, under the name of every author, the titles of his principal works, the number of figures in each, the dates of the last editions, &c. It is now copying for the engraver, and will be ready for publication by the latter end of the summer.

Mr. J. THELWALL is collecting materials for a third part of the "*Rights of Nature, against the Usurpations of Establishment*," which will be published in Autumn.

Autumn. The delay is occasioned by the difficulty he experiences in procuring accurate information on the progress of the manufacturing system, and particularly with respect to the rates and comparative proportions of wages, in the different stages of that progress.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Margate, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, *A compendious System of Astronomy, in a Course of familiar Lectures*; in which the principles of that science will be clearly elucidated, so as to be intelligible to those who have not studied the mathematics.

Mr. FRENCH has announced his intentions to give, at his chambers in the Temple, a series of lectures, in the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, upon a plan similar to that which he pursued when tutor of Jesus college, Cambridge. The lectures are to be given to different classes, and not more than twelve persons are to be admitted into a class. This is the first attempt, we believe, to introduce the mode of study so generally approved of at Cambridge, into the metropolis.

Mr. CARY, the map-engraver, has announced his intention to publish a new Itinerary of the great roads of England and Wales, and part of Scotland, under the patronage of the post-master general, by whose command he has surveyed upwards of 7000 miles, for their official purposes. The roads will be described in different routes, and there will be annexed to each, the whole of the neighbouring seats, with the name of the inhabitant. Also, at the end of each route, will be added the names of all the inns which supply post-horses and carriages, made out from an official return of the different post-offices throughout the kingdom. A general map will accompany the work, containing the whole of the roads described.

Mr. CARY is also preparing a new pair of 12-inch globes, with considerable improvements. The celestial one is constructed under the direction of Mr. GILPIN, late assistant to Dr. MASKELYNE; and we understand that in laying down the stars, a new and much improved mode, instead of constellations, will be adopted, so as to render this globe free from the heavy and superfluous incumbrances which it has so long been loaded with. Mr. CARY's known accuracy as a geographer, warrants the expectation that the terrestrial globe will include all the latest disco-

veries, and be executed in a superior style of engraving.

Reflections upon the Introduction of Metaphysical Principles into Systems of Government, with a View of the British Constitution, in opposition to Mr. Burke, by a CITIZEN of the United States of America, lately deceased:—also, addressed to the same person, a number of Letters, written by the late Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Burke, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Whig Opposition, during the American War, are going soon to press.

Professor DICKERT lately proposed to deliver lectures on the writings of KANT, at Fulda. Before he began them, he applied to the Academical Senate, to know if KANT's philosophy was considered dangerous to religion, or the state. The senate declared, in reply, that it was undoubtedly dangerous; and, in consequence, the professor was compelled to relinquish his design! He purposed, however, to publish his text book.

The King of Great Britain has presented to professor HEYNE, of Göttingen, the sum of 4000 guineas, for his intended edition of Homer, with critical remarks. This edition will be very magnificent, and exceed every other that has hitherto appeared.

Professor JACOB, of Halle, proposes to publish a work, which he entitles "*Universal Religion*," founded on the opinion of KANT, that the true source of all genuine religion, is in the morality of mankind, and not dependent upon theological and historical learning.

A new edition of the works of WIELAND is now publishing at Leipzig, which is to extend from 21 to 25 vols.

Dr. THOMPSON, of Naples, has it in contemplation to publish his ideas on the theory of the earth. His situation is likely to furnish him with some new and interesting facts on the subject.

A superb edition of MUSEUS has made its appearance from the press of Bulmer, with an annexed translation. We are sorry that this work is confined in its circulation to the friends of the translator.

Mr. ESTLIN, of Bristol, has in the press, a Discourse on the Nature and Causes of Atheism; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on a work entitled, *Origine de tous les Cultes, ou Religion universelle, par Depuis, citoyen François.*

Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Newcastle upon Tyne, has circulated proposals for publishing

publishing by subscription, a treatise on Spherical Geometry; containing its fundamental properties, the doctrine of its loci; the maxima and minima of spherical lines and areas: with an application of these elements to a variety of problems.

DESFAZE, the author of the History of the Directory, entitled "*Les Cinq Hommes*", has been confounded with PAGES, the circumnavigator. The former of these, has served in the armies of the Republic, and resides at this moment in Paris, *Rue de la loi, maison des Landes*. The latter is author of *L'Histoire secrète de la Revolution*, which work will speedily appear in an English dress.

The German almanacks have of course followed the example of their respective courts. While there remained any hope of subjugating France, that country was not acknowledged as a republic in the *Almanac de Gotha*; and a cautious neutrality was most rigorously observed, equally avoiding the recognition of the common-wealth, and of Louis XVIII. The victories in Italy, have however overcome the scruples of the German *Littés*; the *wise men of Gotha*, in their Calendar for 1797, have tardily, but humbly, acknowledged that France is no longer a monarchy!

We are enabled to announce to the public, the revival in London of the long lost art of painting, as formerly practised in the VENETIAN SCHOOL. It now appears that the superior effect of this species of painting is produced by a peculiar property in the vehicle, which at once renders the colours more brilliant and transparent, and abridges materially the labour of the artist. The discovery has been made by a person who fortunately preserved from fire, a copy of the original recipe, which had been brought from Italy, by his father, many years since. The first experiments were successfully made by his daughter, and the same method has been practised for the last two or three months, by the president of the royal academy, with equal effect. Many of the artists have given the proprietor ten guineas each for the secret, which they bind themselves, under a penalty of 2000l. not to divulge, during his life, and that of his daughter, and also never to divulge it to any foreigner, thereby to preserve the advantage to their own country.

TIPPOO SULTAN, or as he is more
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generally called by us TIPPOO SAIB, is said to have written Memoirs of the history of India, which have been translated into the French language.

The late Empress of Russia presented the celebrated philosopher M. PALLAS, a few months before her death, with a considerable estate in the Crim, upon condition that he should make it his principal residence. Sanguine expectations are formed, that some very useful discoveries will be made, by a man so skilful in the book of nature, now he is become resident in a country abounding with a rich variety of natural objects.

Amidst the various improvements which have been made upon the Telegraph, since the first discovery of that curious instrument, none perhaps have surpassed those made by M. ACHARD, superintendant of the academy at Berlin. He has composed a dictionary adapted to the instrument, which contains upwards of 23,500 words, placed in a register opposite to certain signs, that are rendered conspicuous to the distant observer, by means of a telescope. Two experiments have been made with success; at one of which the KING of PRUSSIA assisted. ACHARD directed a telegraph established at Spandau, and his majesty, attended by some of his courtiers, directed the other at Bellevue, the villa of Prince Ferdinand, at the distance of about a German mile. The King manifested his satisfaction, by presenting M. ACHARD with a draft upon his treasurer, for the sum of 500 rix-dollars.

A Russian, of the name of POPOFF, has lately published a work on the Sclavonic Mythology, by which it appears that the ancient Sclavonians did not yield to the Greeks and Romans in superstition and polytheism. *Perosin* was their author of thunder and lightning, of all the meteorological phenomena, and their principal god. In the second rank they placed *Voloſſe*, god of animals; in the third, *Koupal*, god of vegetables. Besides these, there were innumerable other, as the vices and the virtues, good and evil, &c. Statues and temples were erected for them; Festivals were established in compliment to them; and Priests were assigned to them, with immense revenues.

A very interesting work is at this time preparing, at the King's Library, at Madrid; it is to consist of a series of medals, which relate to the history

of Spain; commencing with the Goths, and proceeding, by the Arabs, to the present time. This work, with the excellent Treatise of Father FLORES, on the Antique Medals of Spain, will form a complete collection of the medals of that country.

The PRINCE of PEACE, who testifies the most laudable zeal for the progress of the sciences, understanding that Dr. Don FRANCISCO SALVA had read, at the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Barcelona, a Memoir on the Application of Electricity to the Telegraph, and presented at the same time, an Electrical Telegraph of his own invention, requested to examine the apparatus himself. Satisfied with the exactness and celerity with which communications may be made by means of it, he introduced the Doctor to the King of Spain. The Prince of Peace afterwards, in the presence of their Majesties and the whole court, made some communications by this telegraph, completely to their satisfaction. The Infant D. ANTONIO proposes to have one of them on the most complete construction, which shall possess power sufficient to communicate between the greatest distances, by land or sea. With this view, his Highness has ordered the construction of a machine, the cylinder of which is more than forty inches in diameter; and he intends, as soon as it is finished, to undertake a series of curious and useful experiments, in conjunction with Dr. D. SALVA. This is an employment worthy of a great prince: and as soon as the results reach us, we shall enjoy much pleasure in presenting them to the public.

Some valuable relics of antiquity have lately been discovered, by digging, at Piperno, the ancient Pivernum, in Italy. They consist of sculptures and writings. Among the former are colossal ones of Tiberius and Claudius, with busts of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the younger, and Messalina, all by the best artists, and in very high preservation. Further particulars shall be given in a future Number.

A beautiful painting, in fresco, of Corregio's, has lately been discovered in the monastery of St. Paul, at Parma. Its subject is, Diana returning from the Chase, in a gilt chariot, drawn by two hinds. It is greatly admired for, rich and poetical composition; for elegance and correctness of design; for harmony and freshness of the colours; and for an execution free and easy in all its parts,

perfectly according with the judicious and delicate taste of the inimitable author of the *Saint Jerome* and the *Night*.

MICHAUX, a non-resident member of the National Institute, and a celebrated botanist, known for his Travels in Persia, has lately returned from the United States of America, where he has been employed, by the French government, for the last ten years, in collecting objects for the advancement of natural history, botany, and agriculture. Unfortunately, in his return to Europe, he was shipwrecked, at Egmont, within eight leagues of Amsterdam. The passengers were saved, as were his collections and MSS. except a chest of birds, and some memoirs.

The first volume of the second edition of GRIESBACH's new testament is arrived, and is upon sale at ELMSLY's.—The learned have been for some time looking for it, and to the liberality of the DUKE of GRAFTON we are indebted for the numerous improvements, which make this a most valuable acquisition to sacred literature. His grace offered to print the new edition in England; but as GRIESBACH had for the last twenty years been employed in improving his work, it was thought better that he should superintend the new edition, and that a certain number of copies should be printed on paper sent from England, at the Duke's expence. Of these copies many have been distributed with that liberality, which does honour to his Grace's spirit; and the others, for the sake of general convenience are upon sale. The work is very much increased in size; the present volume contains only the four gospels, in 554 octavo pages; prefixed are seven sections of prologomena, in 132 pages. The titles of these sections are,—1st, On the origin of the text in common use, and its generally esteemed authority.—2. The plan which was pursued in forming this edition.—3. A view of the chief critical observations and rules by which the editor's judgment was formed on different readings.—4. The mode observed in printing the text.—5. In what the present differs from the former edition.—6. Explanation of the marks of abbreviation.—7. Catalogue of the Greek manuscripts. When we consider the accessions made to sacred literature, within the last twenty years, and the industry of the editor, we cannot doubt, that this work will be eagerly sought after by all who wish to have an accurate knowledge of the testament in the original.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ABROAD AND AT HOME; a comic Opera, as performing at the Theatre-royal, Covent-garden, composed by Girety, Giornovich, &c. William Shield. 8s. Longman and Broderip.

The opera of "*Abroad and at home*," though we do not think it ranks with some other of Mr. Shield's theatrical productions, is yet a work of respectable merit, and to a composer of less celebrity would procure no small degree of honour. The overture, which is in the favourite overture key, D major, is bold and dashing, but without that richness and novelty which we naturally look for from the pen of this musical author. Much of the vocal part of the work is compiled, but always with judgment; and several of the new airs are happily imagined. "*When to my pretty Poul I went*," sung by Mr. Fawcett, is perhaps one of the best comic songs which has been produced on the stage for some years. "*Not mine the narrow foul*," sung by Mrs. Second, is elegantly elaborate; and the *finale* we think particularly striking in its effect.

Three grand Sonatas, from the Quartetts of of Haydn, with favourite Scotch Airs and Reels for the Adagios and last movements, adopted for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, dedicated to Dr. Haydn, by F. H. Barthelemon, 8s. od. Longman and Broderip.

The selection and adaptation of these sonatas do great credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. Barthelemon. The first is from the fourth quartetto, opera eighteenth, and includes the Duchess of Hamilton's firathspey, and the very ancient Scotch air of "*Take your auld cloak about ye*." The second is from the fifth quartetto of the same opera, and presents us with "*Gill Morice*," and Mrs. Menzie, of Culdare's firathspey. The third sonata is from the first quartetto of the same opera, and introduces us to "*The last time I came o'er the moor*," and "*Light and airy*." The variations, additional graces, and cadenzas with which Mr. Barthelemon has enriched and ornamented the Scotch music of the work, exhibit both taste and science, and insure to the ingenious compiler another leaf to the laurels he has so long and so well merited.

Three Duets for two Violoncellos, composed and dedicated to Sir George Armitage, by T. A. Dahmen, 6s. od. Preston and Son.

We cannot say that we greatly admire duets for instruments whose compass lies so low in the scale of musical sounds, and which cannot contrast each other without straining the upper instrument above its natural province. However, waving these disadvantages, the present pieces possess strong recommendations to public attention. The first duet consists of three movements, the second of which (an adagio in 6.8) is elegant and impressive. The whole of the second piece is excellent, especially the middle movement, in common time, adagio, in which the author has displayed great taste and chastity of fancy. The third duet certainly exhibits genius, but the first violoncello is often carried too far above the natural compass of the instrument. When B in alt is frequently recurred to, the character of the violoncello appears to be deserted; the rich, manly, and generous tones of which it is capable, are resigned for a bad imitation of powers foreign to its own, and which never can, with propriety be attempted.

Harmonia Sacra, comprizing one hundred of the most approved Anthems, in Scots, as performed at his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster-Abbey, &c. &c. Compiled by John Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral. Riley.

Of this laudable and promising undertaking, we can have the pleasure to speak in terms of the highest approbation. The collection is formed from the works of the greatest masters, ancient and modern, and is published in weekly numbers, at one shilling each. The eight numbers which have already made their appearance, we have perused, and find their contents selected with taste and judgment. The first piece is a verse anthem, composed by Dr. Arnold for the Chapel Royal; and, like many others which are announced for the work, is perfectly new. "*Blessed is the people*," by Croft; "*My God look upon me*" by the late John Reynolds; "*The Lord is my shepherd*," by Kent, "*Hear my prayer*," by Charles Stroud, and "*God is our hope*," by Aldrich, already bring their recommendation to the undertaking: and we

have no doubt, but the proprietor will meet that encouragement to which his qualifications, as a compiler of church-music, seem to entitle him. Country choirs and musical societies, will in particular, find this work a very desirable acquisition, and we can with justice and propriety recommend it to their attention.

The Piano-forte Magazine, published in weekly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each, by Harrison and Co. No. 18, Paternoster-row.

This work, of which we spoke in a former Magazine, has now arrived at its twenty-eighth number. The music continues to be judiciously selected, and well printed; and we doubt not but the encouragement of the public will enable the proprietors to proceed to its conclusion, with advantage to their subscribers, and honour to themselves.

"When Fortune reigns in splendid pride," sung by Mrs. Harrison, and composed by L. C. Neilson. 1s. 6d. Preston and Son.

This is one of those airs which possess a great portion of detached taste. Every passage is elegant in itself, yet no beautiful whole is produced:—the ear is gratified from bar to bar, yet no distinct character of melody impresses itself on the mind.

Ben Bluff, a favourite ballad, by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d. Culliford, Rolfe, and Barrow.

This is one among the many sea-songs which though considerably characteristic, have no striking feature of their own. The air is natural, and the bass well-chosen; but the composition is not calculated to leave that forcible impression, which ought to result from the open and generous style of a naval air.

The Complete School, or Art of Playing the Violin, with seventy-one Variations, Cadences, Preludes, and Capricios, composed by John Tashanberg. 1s. 6d. Wornum.

This is a very useful little publication, and much improvement may be derived from it by the attentive practitioner. The two first pages of the work are employed in the bowing, and teaching the student the *staccato* and *legato*, the examples of which are judiciously selected. The author next proceeds to form the scholar's hand to the instrument, by introducing him to the secret of proper fingering, the art of intonation, and of stopping in tune. He then adds several excellent exercises, in different styles, such as passages of sonatas, concertos, subjects of fugues, &c. all of which do credit to the work, and serve to recommend it to the attention of young practitioners on this instrument.

Twelve Venetian Ballads, composed and arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte, by S. Mayer, and dedicated to the Dukes of York, by Catherine Salvini. 7s. 6d.

Lavenus.

We find much to admire in this publication:—the style of the several pieces is elegant in general, and in some instances is highly beautiful. The first canzonetta, "*Quando penso*," is in three verses; and the melody, which with some small, but judicious variations, is repeated to each verse, is conceived with a great degree of taste. The second "*La Supplica*," and the third "*Il Lavoro*," are not of equal merit; but the fourth, "*La Domanda*," and the fifth, "*La Farsaletta*," are charming little airs; and the latter derives much sweetness of effect from its accompaniment. The sixth, "*Donne l'amour*," is an excellent ballad;—simplicity is its prevalent characteristic; and that simplicity is recommended by much beauty and melody. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, possess no very prominent traits, but the eleventh is composed in an engaging style; and the twelfth, "*Sto xe ela frescobissima*" is particularly graceful, expressive, and elegant.

"When first I saw my Susan's Face," a Dialogue and Duett, sung by Miss De Camp and Mr. Sedgwick, at the Theatre-royal, Haymarket, composed by Dr. Arnold. 1s. Preston and Son.

The dialogue of this little production is in 3-8 *amoroso*, and both opens and proceeds very prettily. The subject is certainly novel, but we wish it had not been recurred to so often. The duett succeeds the air, with an extremely pleasing effect. Its parts are of very simple construction, yet combine so happily, as to display the hand of a master.

"Ah, dearest Laura" sung by Mr. Neild, at the Bath Concerts. By Signior Rauzzini. 1s. 6d. Preston and Son.

This is a delicate little air. The melody, which in itself is tender and expressive, is greatly heightened by the piano-forte accompaniment, and the judicious relief it receives from the intervening symphonies.

A Grand March, performed by the Austrian Band, commanded by the Arch-duke Charles. By J. Fantini. 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

There is much martial boldness in this composition. It is directly in the style of the Duke of York's march, yet by no means borrowed from it. Mr. Fantini, by publishing it on the same sheet, both in score and for the piano-forte, has rendered it a very purchaseable piece.

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, authors and publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.]

AGRICULTURE, &c.

A VALUABLE Collection of Receipts for Diseases in Horned Cattle, by *J. Downing* and *Co.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. Longman.

BIOGRAPHY.

Authentic Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Catharine, the second empress of all the Russias; collected from authentic MSS. Papers, &c. &c. with a Frontispiece, 3s. 6d. bds. Crosby.

Johnson's Lives of the English Poets abridged, with Notes and Illustrations, 3s. 6d. bds. Newbery.

The five Men; containing Memoirs and interesting Anecdotes of the present members of the Executive Directory of France, from the French of *Joseph Despraux*, by *John Stoddart*, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

The same work in French, reprinted in London, and sold by Deboffe and Debreit, 2s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Inez, a Dramatic Poem, by *Charles Symonds*, D.D. of Jesus College, Oxford, 2s. 6d. R. Edwards.

The Translation of a Letter from Signor Ranieri di Calabigi to Count Alfieri on Tragedy, with Notes, by *John Penn*, Esq. 5s. Elmsley.

EDUCATION.

A Dialogue between a Lady and her Pupils, describing a Journey through England and Wales; in which a Detail of the different Arts and Manufactures of each City and Town is accurately given; interspersed with Observations and Descriptions in Natural History. Designed for young Ladies and Schools; by *Mrs. Brook*. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Rickman.

FINE ARTS.

The tenth Number of *Hogarth Restored*, Engraved by *Cook*, and published by Robinsons.

Three Views of the Geyser, a Hot Spring in Iceland, engraved by *N. Pocock*, from drawings taken on the spot, 2l. 2s. coloured. Millar.

INTERNAL OECONOMY.

A Letter to Sir W. Pulteney, Bart. containing some Observations on the Bill for the better Support, &c. of the Poor, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, by *J. Wood*, Author of the Account of the Shrewsbury-house of Industry, 1s. Eddowes; Longman.

Sir Frederic Eden's Work, noticed in our last, was published in 3 vols. 4to. price 3 guineas, and not in 2 vols. as was at first intended.

An Abstract of the Poor Bill, with practical Observations on its probable Effects, by a Committee of the Joint Vestry of St. Giles's and St. George's, Middlesex, 1s. Stockdale.

A Sketch of the State of the Children of the

Poor in 1756, and of the present State of the Poor in St. James's Westminster, 1s. Stockdale.

LAW.

A complete System of Pleading, comprehending the most approved Precedents and forms of Practice; chiefly consisting of such as have never before been printed, by *John Warrworth*, Esq. vol. i. royal 8vo. 12s. bds. Robinsons. NB. The second volume will be published in Easter Term, and one or more volumes every succeeding Term, until the work is completed, which will be in ten volumes.

A Digest of the Law respecting Elections. Containing the general History of Cities and Boroughs, the Representation, returning Officers, &c. by *Samuel Heywood*, Serjeant at Law, vol. ii. Johnson.

An Examination into the Particulars of the two last Elections for the Borough of Southwark, wherein it is proved, that the late determination by a Committee of the House of Commons was founded in error, by *M. Dawes*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

MEDICINE.

Second Edition of *Dr. Buchan's* Work on the Venereal Disease, with additions, 3s. 6d. Chapman.

A Guide to Health, being cautions and directions in the Treatment of every Disease, Medical and Surgical, by the *Rev. Joseph Townsend*, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Johnson.

Considerations on the Medicinal Use and Productions of fixed Airs, Part iv. and v. with Cases, by *T. Beddoes*, M.D. 5s. also the third Edition of Parts i. ii. and iii. price 6s. 6d. Johnson.

A Medical Glossary, in which the Words in the various branches of Medicine are deduced from their original Languages; properly accented and explained, by *W. Turton*, M.D. 4to. 1l. 10s. bds. Johnson.

A short Treatise on the Glands and Farcy, by a Lieutenant of Dragoons, 1s. 6d. Nicol.

MISCELLANIES.

The Enquirer; Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature, in a Series of Essays, by *William Godwin*, 8vo. Robinsons.

Hints to Public Speakers, intended for young Barristers, Students at Law, &c. by *J. Knox*, A.M. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

Vaurien, or the Times, exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religion, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. Cadell and Davies.

The Monthly Epitome for January, 1797, containing a faithful Analysis of the most useful and entertaining Works published during the Month, 1s. Clarke.

A Treatise on Poverty; its Consequences, and the Remedy, by *William Sabatier*, Esq. 5s. bds. Stockdale.

A third Edition of *Dr. Drennan's* Philosophical Essay on the moral and political State of Ireland, 1s. White.

The Seaman's Guide, shewing how to live comfortably

comfortably at Sea, by the *Hon. John Cockrane*, 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

A Defence of the English System of Book-keeping, by *E. T. Jones*, 2s. Vernor and Co.

A Letter to Mr. Pitt, on the additional Tax on Sugar, with Observations on the Slave Trade, 2s. 6d. Egerton.

Observations on the late Act for augmenting the salaries of Curates, and the inconvenience that may attend it, by *Eusebius*, vicar of Lilliput, 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

NOVELS.

Clarentine, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Robinsons.
Edmund and Eleonora, or Memoirs of the Houses of Summerfield and Gretton, by *E. Marshall*, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. bds. Stockdale.

Edmund of the Forest, 4 vols. 14s. Lane.
Family Secrets, Literary and Domestic, by *Mr. Pratt*, 5 large vols. 1l. 5s. bds. Longman.

Santa Maria, or the Mysterious Pregnancy, by *Charles Fox*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Kearsley.

Love at first Sight, altered from the French, by *Mrs. Gunning*, 5 vols. 15s. Lowndes.

PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS, &c.

History of the Earth and Mankind, compared with the Cosmogonies, Chronologies, and original Traditions of ancient Nations, with an attempt to explain Philosophically the Mosaic Account of the Creation and Deluge, and to deduce, from the last event, the causes of the actual structure of the earth, by *Philip Howard*, Esq. 1l. 1s. bds. Faulder.

POETRY.

Poems, by *Robert Southey*, Author of *Joan of Arc*, an epic Poem, 5s. Cottle; Robinsons.

The cheerful Companion in his Hours of Leisure; containing upwards of 200 Songs, Catches, Glees, &c. by *G. Cunningham*, 1s. and 1s. 6d. Dilly.

Hurd's Lectures on Poetry, No. I. 4to. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

Anderson's Edition of the Poets of Great Britain, with biographical and critical Prefaces, including the Works of 115 different Authors, many of whom are not to be found in any other Edition of the British Poets, 13 vols. royal 8vo. price 5l. in bds. Arch.

POLITICS.

Lord Malmesbury's Proposals for a general Peace examined and compared, in the Speech of *Mr. Fox*, on the 30th of Dec. 1s. Ridgway.

The Effects of Property upon Society and Government, investigated by *Capt. Charles Patton*, 8vo. 7s. bds. Cadell and Co.

A New System of Finance, by *Thomas Fry*, Author of the *Guardian of Public Credit*, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

Remarks upon the Conduct of the respective Governments of Great Britain and France, in the late Negotiation for Peace, by *W. E. Tanner*, 1s. Stockdale.

A View of the causes and consequences of the present War with France, by the *Hon. Thomas Erskine*, M.P. fifteenth Edition, 2s. Debrete.

A Letter from the Right Hon. E. Burke to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the conduct

of the Minority in Parliament, 2s. 6d. Owen.

A Plan for Defence against Invasion, by *Capt. James Hursey*, 6d. Robinsons.

An Essay on Invasions and Defence of the Coasts, with short Tracts on various temporary Subjects, by *Joseph Williams*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Owen.

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt to Account for the Infidelity of the late E. Gibbon, Esq. founded on his own Memoirs, with Reflections on the best Means of checking the present alarming progress of Scepticism, &c. by *John Evans*, A.M. 1s. 6d. Longman.

Zachariah; a New Translation; with Notes, critical, &c. by *B. Blaney*, D.D. 10s. 6d. bds. Cadell and Davies.

Parental Duties, illustrated from the Word of God, by *W. Braithwaite*, 1s. Chapman.

The Charge of Right Rev. T. L. Obeirne, D.D. Bishop of Ossory, at his annual Visitation, 1796, 1s. Rivingtons.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

ACUTE DISEASES. No. of Cases.		20	matory diseases prevail extensively, the proportion of contagious complaints is much diminished.
CATARRH			
Peripneumony	-	3	<p>One of the cases of peritoneal inflammation, which had been neglected for ten days, terminated fatally; on examination of the parts affected after death, a large quantity of pus was found effused into the abdominal cavity; the bowels were glued together by a thick, inflammatory exudation, and many portions of them appeared black and contracted, but no gangrene had taken place; the colon was superficially ulcerated in several places.</p> <p>Inflammation of the peritoneum and omentum frequently occurs here, both in adults, children, and infants, and becomes fatal through improper treatment. Being attended with bilious vomiting, great depression of strength, and a small weak pulse, it is often mistaken for a colic, or ent rodynia, arising from flatulenc, and a too irritable state of the alimentary canal. Whence opiates, warm purgatives, aromatics, and spirituous cordials are usually given. The consequences of this practice are always fatal. Not only the puriform effusion and exudation take place, but also extensive ulceration; sometimes the whole omentum is converted into a purulent mass, or wholly destroyed: in other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. The complaint at an early period is easily relieved by the application of a number of leeches round the umbilicus; by pediluvium, fomentations, and gentle purgatives. Cupping glasses cannot be applied on account of the tension, and soreness of the abdomen. It may not be amiss to observe, that bleeding from the arm is much less effectual in relieving the pain and inflammation, than the repeated use of leeches.</p> <p>The deaths stated in the bills of mortality for the last four weeks are as follows:</p>
Pleurisy	-	1	
Angina	-	3	
Peritoneal Inflammation	-	2	
Acute rheumatism	-	8	
Malignant fever	-	5	
Scarlatina Anginosa	-	3	
Measles	-	2	
Small-pox	-	3	
Erysipelas	-	2	
Aphthous sore-throat	-	4	
Hooping-cough	-	3	
Slow Fever	-	2	
Child-bed and Milk-fevers	-	6	
Acute diseases of infants	-	7	
CHRONIC DISEASES.		35	
Cough and Dyspnoea	-		9
Pulmonary consumption	-		7
Chronic rheumatism	-		2
Spitting of blood	-		8
Hæmorrhage from the nose	-		1
Cephalæa	-		3
Apoplexy	-		1
Hydrocephalus	-		15
Epilepsy	-		3
Asthma	-		1
Hysteria	-		1
Paralysis	-		3
Syncope	-		4
Hypochondriasis	-		5
Dropsy	-		6
Scrophula	-		2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhæa	-		3
Abortion	-		13
Pain of the side	-		7
Dyspepsia	-		3
Gastrodynia	-		6
Enterodynia	-		3
Diarrhea	-		2
Obstipation	-		3
Bilious vomiting	-		2
Hæmorrhoids	-		3
Fluor albus	-		1
Schirrus Uteri	-		4
Tabes mesenterica	-		6
Worms	-		1
Jaundice	-		1
Gravel	-		1
Varices	-		1
Scaly tettar	-		1
Prurigo	-		2
Nettle rash	-		2
Purpura	-		1
Herp-s miliaris	-		1
Scabies	-		3
Impetigo	-		1
Porrigo	-	2	

Small pox	67
Measles	14
Scarlet fever	1
Erysipelas	1
Hooping cough	42
Fevers	132
Diseases of infants	41
Feverish cases	19
Ap- plexy and palsy	25
Hydrocephalus	2
Pulmonary complaints	510
Rheumatism or gout	11
Dropsy	51
Cancer	2
Inflammation and Ulcers	32
Rupture	5

The number of deaths referred to pulmonary

In the present month, the weather has been considerably milder than during the preceding one. The series of diseases in each, will, notwithstanding, be found very nearly to correspond. It is likewise observable, that whenever catarrhal, pneumonic, and other inflam-

matory diseases prevail extensively, the proportion of contagious complaints is much diminished.

The number of deaths referred to pulmonary consumption seems enormous. I shall endeavour at some future period to ascertain, by a correct mode of investigation, whether this article in the bills of mortality be consistent with truth,

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In February, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Parliament of Great Britain assembled on the 14th of February, but notwithstanding the critical state of public affairs, no business has yet been transacted. It is, indeed, suspected, that the anxious wishes of the nation, are about to be complied with, and that a general change of ministers and measures is at hand.

The pecuniary distresses of the government, and the alarm of invasion, are the subjects which have wholly engrossed the public attention. The discounts that attend all public securities, and the depreciation of the funds, are great beyond example. The rumours of invasion have been so far realized, that, on the 23d, according to the London Gazette, 1400 men were landed on the coast of Pembrokehire, from 5 French ships of war; they were, however, immediately surrounded by the armed peasants and some military, and obliged to surrender.

IRELAND.

The two Houses of Parliament met a few days after the alarm of the invasion had subsided.

The speech of the Lord Lieutenant was replete with grateful expressions of approbation, on the loyalty and fidelity lately manifested by the people. Long and ardent debates took place, in both Houses, upon the motion for an Address to his Majesty. Mr. GRATTON, and his adherents, drew very striking pictures, of the inconsistency and incompetency of LORD MALMESBURY's powers, in the late negotiation for peace; and expressed their doubts of the sincerity of the British Ministry.

Respecting the defenceless state of Ireland; when the enemy were on the coast, Mr. CURRAN observed, that when the French armament arrived upon the coast of Ireland, there was not a British line of battle ship to be seen. Why was this? He did not mean to criminate the British Admirals who commanded, but he would contend that the affair, at first view, appeared such as deserved to be enquired into. Ireland certainly deserved protection from Great Britain. He knew, indeed, that the contributions of Ireland, in a pecuniary way, were laughed at by the great monied interest of England; but it ought to be remembered, that she gave 100,000 men to her navy, and to her armies.

In the House of Lords, LORD DILLON expressed much indignant disapprobation of what fell from Mr. FOX, in the

English House of Commons; his Lordship read from a printed speech, professing to be that gentleman's, "That Ireland had but the shadow of a legislature;" he contended, that the assertion was calculated to encourage an invasion; he felt for an insulted legislature, and for an injured country—he felt, with concern, that Ireland had long been made the footstool of ambition, to gratify a party in England.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking of the late attempt to invade Ireland, said, that there was not a doubt that the descent by the enemy, was solicited and negotiated by traitors in the bosom of Ireland. He read, in support of this assertion, a manifesto by GENERAL HOCHÉ, addressed "To the army employed in effecting the revolution of Ireland;" informing the troops that they were chosen to facilitate the revolution in Ireland, already undertaken by excellent republicans, in that country; and, after libelling the loyalty of the country, and enumerating the grievances of Irishmen, it gives a positive assurance to the troops, that on their arrival in Ireland, they will be received with hospitality and fraternity. It adds, that after a republic one and indivisible has been erected there, the Irish republicans will accompany the invincible French to London, where they will punish PITT.

FRANCE.

On the 4th of February, the Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Ancients, with several papers, relative to a conspiracy which had just been discovered. The Directory observed, that it could not be dissembled, that the audacity of the different factions combined against the Republican Government, was obviously seconded by the system which was adopted by the greater number of periodical writers, and which became every day a source of greater affliction to good citizens—that the one preached royalism with the most daring effrontery; the others outrageously inculcated licentiousness and anarchy; both united their efforts to sow sedition between the established authorities and their constituents, and thus to effect the subversion of social order.

The message, as well as the several pieces produced along with it, and the minutes of the arrest of the conspirators, were

were all read. The first man arrested, was DUNAU, describing himself a grocer in Paris, a native of St. Auge, in the department of La Nievre, aged 33, on whom was found a passport for Hamburgh, with power of passing and re-passing, without interruption. The second was BROTHIER, a native of Elamecy in the department of La Nievre, aged 44. Several letters, addressed to him in the Rue d'Enfer, were found in his port-folio. His powers were dated Verona, in the month of February, in the year of God, 1796, the first year of our reign, and signed, Louis XVIII. The third person arrested, was LAVILLE HARNOIS, a native of Toulon.

The plan of instructions which these conspirators had received from their employers, directed them 1st. To place guards, that might be depended upon, at all the barriers; and even at the breaches of the wall, round Paris; to permit none to enter but confidential persons with supplies, who should answer to a word previously agreed upon, and kept as secret as possible; to suffer no person to go out during the first twenty-four hours, except porters dispatched by the depositaries of the royal authority. 2d, To take possession, in a moment, of the Hôtel des Invalids, the military school, the arsenal, the mint, the treasury and all the public offices, of the Luxembourg, and the houses of the Ministers. 3d, To make sure of the course of the river, both above and below Paris—to take possession also, of all the powder magazines, and of the flour-mills of Courbeil. The temple being insulated, and easy to defend, was thought to be a proper residence for the representation of the king. If one of the Directors should have escaped, a price was to have been put upon his head, and it was to be declared, that whoever concealed him, would be considered as a traitor to his country. The principal Jacobins and Terrorists in every municipality, were to be secured.—The old punishments were to be re-established, and the guillotines publicly burnt. A general amnesty was to be proclaimed in the name of the king, and an approaching peace announced. A proclamation was to have been issued, at the same time, honourable to the armies, and amicable to foreign powers.

Among the various plans lately proposed, for meliorating the finances and mercantile concerns of the Republic,

a national bank appears to have engaged the most serious attention of the legislature.

The assemblies requested the opinions of the most intelligent men in the commercial towns, upon this important subject. In the month of January, the extraordinary deputies from those towns, remitted a letter to the Minister of finances, containing their notions upon banks in general.

"That system," said these deputies, "which appears proper to be followed in the present situation of the Republic, would not, perhaps, offer the same advantages at a more distant period, even though the proposed measure of creating a bank should now be adopted.—Circulating banks being the means of extending that credit by which trade is vivified, they must be so far useful. But when it is considered, that all governments have abused the facility they have of drawing upon the banks, the independence of which they have guaranteed; that they have frequently, by the abuse of power, received private fortunes, and given deep wounds to public credit; it must be confessed, that banks have also their inconveniences, and that they have not always proved advantageous.

"The property of the debtor, the notoriety of his ability to pay, his prudence in his enterprises, the state of legislation, with regard to the security and protection of property, may be considered as the principal basis of public confidence. Any bank, which might be formed under the direction of the most virtuous, the most enlightened, and the most wealthy men, would certainly fail, if it did not possess a security, capable of operating full conviction in every mind, that no power could, in future, seize upon its funds, nor break the contract subsisting between it, the proprietors of its stock, and the public.

"France recollecting, that under the pretence of establishing a public bank, so many fortunes were destroyed at the commencement of this century, has a general repugnance to the idea of any great association, which, concentrating the property of many citizens in the hands of a few individuals, accountable, in some manner, to the public for their management, would leave to the government, the power of taking possession of the common stock."

The deputies then observed, "that after the failure of the assignats and the mandates,

mandats, it was hardly possible to secure public confidence, in the mortgage given to the establishment of any bank whatsoever. The nation abhorred every plan which seemed to have a tendency to re-introduce the ruinous system of paper money. The people would consider the bills or notes of the proposed bank, merely as a kind of assignats, rescriptions, or mandats, presented to them under a new form." They asserted, as the result of their opinion, "that the continual changes in the measures of the legislature, had hitherto prevented the firm establishment of any commercial undertaking—that much must be done before trade could be restored to its ancient energy. Time, and the operation of wise laws, could alone repair the evils it had suffered; and that the establishment of a bank, under the present circumstances, did not appear to them eligible."

Since our last statement, the Republican army, in Italy, under the celebrated GENERAL BUONAPARTE, has performed prodigies of valour and conquest.

The Emperor of Germany, instead of being discouraged by the defeat of his troops, at the famous battle of Arcola, redoubled his efforts to assemble a larger body of troops; he stripped the whole of his frontiers; all the young men of Vienna, of the best families, were formed into corps of volunteers, and sent into Italy; and every exertion was made to defeat the French, and relieve Mantua.

The court of Rome, without being formidable, armed and brought the small body of troops it had ready equipped, nearer to Romagna, in order to harass the states of Reggio, Bologna, Ferrara, and Modena, which had evinced an inclination to declare themselves independent. On the 9th of January, General BUONAPARTE arrived in Bologna; on the following day, he reviewed his troops and settled his arrangements. He had opened a negotiation with the grand Duke of Tuscany, with regard to the garrison of Leghorn, which he conceived his presence at Bologna would serve infallibly to bring to a conclusion. Upon the 7th of January, however, the division of the Austrians which was at Padua, put itself in motion. On the next day it attacked the advanced guard of General ANGEREU, who was in front of Porto Legnago. After a very smart skirmish,

the Adjutant-General DUFAUX, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Porto Legnago, after having had an opportunity, by his resistance, of apprising the whole line of the march of the enemy.

The French general immediately detached the 2000 men he had with him at Bologna, towards the Adige, and immediately after he set out for Verona, before which place the Austrians appeared at six o'clock in the morning of the 12th of January, and attacked the advanced guard of General MASSENA, posted at the village of St. Michel. General MASSENA left Verona, drew up his division in order of battle, and marched directly against his enemies, whom he put to the rout, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 prisoners. General BRUME, who had seven balls through his clothes, headed the grenadiers.

On the same day, the Austrians attacked the head of the French line at Montebaldo. The battle was warm and obstinate; the Austrians at first gained some advantages over the French, but, at length, they were repulsed, with the loss of above a hundred prisoners.

On the 13th of January, the Austrians posted their advanced guard about a league from Porto Legnago. From several circumstances, General BUONAPARTE discovered, that the Austrians intended to attack, with their principal force, his line at Rivoli, and, by that route, to reach Mantua; he, therefore, went in person thither, after having dispatched some reinforcements to the same place.

On the 14th, at day-break, the French and Austrians began to engage on the heights of St. Marco; the battle was terrible and obstinate. ALVINZI, the Austrian general, was ignorant of BUONAPARTE's having thrown in reinforcements during the night, and was therefore greatly embarrassed in his disposition; but, at the beginning of the attack, his army took several French posts, which they were soon afterwards obliged to relinquish. After the battle had lasted several hours, the French general ordered his artillery to cannonade the Austrians, with some twelve-pounders; at the same time, he ordered a general attack; and, in less than a quarter of an hour, a whole column of the Imperial troops, consisting of more than four thousand men, was taken prisoners; the Austrian army was every where put to flight, and pursued by the French during the whole night.

The

The French commander then ordered his forces to march against the Austrian division commanded by General PROVERA, who had already passed the Adige, at Anguirai. He appointed General VICTOR to join General MASSENA, who, with a part of his division, had arrived at Roverbella; General MURAT marched all night with some light infantry, and appeared in the morning upon the heights of Montebaldo, which commanded Corona; the Austrians were put to rout, after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners. The cavalry had no means left of saving themselves, but by swimming across the Adige; in attempting which, considerable numbers were drowned. In these two days' engagements, denominated by the French the battle of Rivoli, the latter made 13,000 prisoners.

The republicans next displayed their courage at the battle of St. George's. The Austrian General PROVERA, at the head of 6000 men, arrived, upon the 15th of January, at the suburb of St. George. He attacked it all day, without effect. This suburb of Mantua was defended by the general of brigade MIOLIS, who had entrenched it with great care; and, far from being intimidated by the Austrians, he answered them with his cannon, and gained upon them. During this contest, BUONAPARTE ordered General SERRURIER to occupy La Favorite with all the force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade of Mantua. General WURMSER, at the same time, ordered the garrison to make a sortie, which they did in considerable force; but being unable to gain La Favorite, they found it impossible to join the column of PROVERA. The Austrians obtained possession of St. Antoine, but the French general having sent a reinforcement of two battalions to this quarter, the garrison of Mantua were unable to make any progress. General MIOLIS next made a sortie from St. George's so seasonably, that PROVERA, the Austrian general, a part of whose forces had already laid down their arms, was surrounded, with the remainder of his column; and, some additional French troops arriving at the same moment, forced them to lay down their arms, under the single reserve, that the officers were to retain their horses, and all the effects upon them. General PROVERA, 6000 infantry, and 700 troopers, were, on this occasion, made prisoners of war.

The French took twenty-two pieces of cannon and all their carriages, and all the baggage belonging to the column. Among the prisoners was the whole corps of Vienna Volunteers.

General BUONAPARTE, after all these victories, returned to Verona. The result of the different actions, which took place between the 8th of January and the 16th, was the total defeat of ALVINTI's army. The French commander in chief reported to the Executive Directory, that in four days his army had gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements; made 23,000 prisoners, among whom were a lieutenant-general and two generals, twelve or fifteen colonels, &c.; that they had taken twenty stand of colours, sixty pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men; and all this with a loss, comparatively, inconsiderable to the republican troops.

The French continued to pursue the Austrians for several days after these important successes. On the 24th of January, General MASSENA's division proceeded from Vicenza and Bassano, which the Imperialists seemed to have an intention of defending, whilst the division of General ANGERSAU advanced against Citadella, to turn that place. Strong reconnoitring parties of this latter division came up with the Austrian advanced posts, and a heavy cannonading commenced between them. At the same time, General MASSENA dispatched a body of troops in front of the entrenchments of the enemy, upon the road, and near the bridge of Bassano, where they took some prisoners.

On the 16th of January, at day break, General MASSENA, informed that the Austrians had evacuated Bassano during the night, and had proceeded by the two sides of the Brenta, to Carpenedolo and Crespo, directed General MENARD to march to Carpenedolo with the 15th demi-brigade, along the right bank of the Brenta, to reach the bridge of Carpenedolo; and, at the same time, sent other forces by the left bank of the Brenta. These troops came up with the Austrians near Carpenedolo. A very sharp contest took place upon the bridge. The Imperialists were forced by the republican bayonets, and retreated, leaving 200 dead upon the spot; they also had 900 taken prisoners. The continual rain which fell during the expedition, was supposed to prevent the rest of the Austrian army from being made prisoners of war. The

troops under General JOUBERT, at Avio, on the preceding day, drove in the Austrian advanced posts, notwithstanding their formidable intrenchments, and took 400 prisoners.

The immediate consequences of these victories, achieved by the French arms, were the surrender of Mantua, the defeat of the POPE's troops, and the uninterrupted progress of the army of Italy into Romagna, on the one hand, and into the Tyrol on the other.

Mantua surrendered on the 2d of February, at ten o'clock at night; and the whole garrison were made prisoners of war. The army of Italy did not repose itself after these successes; it attacked the Austrians in Tyrol, and defeated them. General VIAL, at the head of the light infantry, occupied the line of the Lavis; the remains of the Austrian army were on the opposite bank. General VIAL crossed the Lavis on foot, at the head of the 29th half-brigade, pushed the Imperial troops, took from them 800 prisoners, and strewed the ground with their dead. The junction of generals MASSENA and JOUBERT was effected, and the latter occupied the line of Lavis, which covered Trent.

In the mean time, a column of the republican troops from another quarter entered the POPE's territory. This was the division commanded by General VICTOR, which slept, on the 1st of February, at Imola, the first town of the Papal territory. The army of his Holiness had cut down the bridges, and entrenched itself, with the greatest care, on the river Senio, which it had lined with cannon. General LASNE, commanding the advanced guard of the French, perceived the Papal troops, who began to cannonade him; he immediately ordered the scouring parties of the Lombardian legion to attack the Popish riflemen; and the chief of brigade LOTTOZ, commanding the Lombardian legion, collected his grenadiers, formed them into a close column, to carry the hostile batteries with fixed bayonets. This legion, which was for the first time in the fire of battle, covered itself with glory, and received the fire of fourteen pieces of cannon, and between 3000 and 4000 men, deeply intrenched. While the firing lasted, several priests, with the crucifix in their hands, were preaching to those wretched troops. The French took from the soldiers of the POPE fourteen pieces of cannon, eight stand of colours, 1000 prisoners, and killed between 400 and 500 men. The French had

forty men either killed or wounded. The conquerors marched immediately to Faenza, and found all the gates shut; all the bells rung the alarm, and a misguided populace pretended to defend the approach. All the chiefs, particularly the bishop, had taken flight; two or three discharges of French cannon burst open the gates, and their troops entered. The laws of war authorized General BUONAPARTE to give up this unfortunate city to pillage; but he revolted at the idea of punishing a whole city on account of the misconduct of a few priests. He sent to their homes fifty officers whom he had taken prisoners, "that they might go and inform their countrymen, and make them sensible of the dangers to which a similar extravagance would expose them."

"On the morning of the 3d of February," said BUONAPARTE, "I sent for all the priests and monks, reminded them of the principles of the Gospel, and made use of all the influence which reason and necessity may have, to induce them to behave well; they seemed to be animated with good principles." He sent to Ravenna the general of the Cambrailhans, to inform that city of what had passed, and to avoid the misfortunes which resistance would produce.

On the next day, General VICTOR continued his route, and made himself master of Sorli; the commander gave him orders to march, on the ensuing day, to Cezenna.

On the banks of the Rhine, little has been done since our last statement. The French have evacuated the Tête-du-Pont, at Huninguen.

ITALY.

Independent of the military achievements of the French, which have been just related, the most important intelligence from this quarter, is the institution of a new republic. The congress held at Reggio, on the 30th of December, issued a proclamation to the people of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, informing them, that the first stone of the foundation of their infant liberty was laid in the congress held at Modena last October; for which thanks were due to the invincible French nation, which was not only so generous as to restore to them their natural rights, but also to enable them to exercise those rights, in order to secure their future existence. They reminded the people also, that they called the congress of Reggio; that the congress, strong in the commands of the people,

people were proud of being able, and authorised to give their concurrence to an enterprise worthy of the honour of Italy, and which would be the admiration of future ages.

HOLLAND.

On the 11th of January, the new plan of the constitution was discussed, when when it was decreed,

1. That the Batavian people is one and indivisible.

2. The sovereignty appertains to the whole Batavian people.

3. The Batavian people shall elect representatives to exercise its sovereignty.

Several resolutions also passed relative to the right of voting. All citizens who have been born and reside in the republic, and are twenty-one years of age, are invested with the right of voting; and strangers, when they shall have resided within the republic six years successively.

It was also resolved, that the republic should be divided into eleven departments.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

On January the 24th, the Court of King's Bench passed a sentence of 18 months' hard labour, in the House of Correction, St. George's Fields, on two men; the one of whom had assumed the character of a magistrate, and the other that of his clerk, for the purpose of attesting persons who had been fictitiously enlisted into the land service.

On the 2d of February, a motion was carried, in the common council, for an Address to his Majesty, on the abrupt termination of the late negotiation; and pledging the resources of the corporation of London, in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

On the 11th, the Court of King's Bench passed sentence of TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT AND HARD LABOUR, upon Mr. JOHN SMITH, a bookseller, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who had been found guilty of selling an obscure political pamphlet, entitled "*The Rights of Citizenship*." On this occasion, Lord Kenyon thought it necessary to defend the discipline of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, to which Mr. Smith was committed.

On the 16th, a person recovered from the keeper of an illegal Lottery Insurance Office, the sum of 189l. 7s. 6d. which his wife had, unknown to him, expended in the abominable traffic of insuring in the Lottery.

On the same day, Mr. H. D. SYMONDS, a bookseller, of Paternoster Row, was liberated from Newgate, on bail, after suffering a severe imprisonment of FOUR YEARS, for selling some political pamphlets, by Mr. Thomas Paine.

On the 21st, in the Court of King's Bench, in a cause for *arim. con.* Sir GODFREY

WEBSTER obtained a verdict against LORD HOLLAND, for 6000l. damages.

On the following day, a Mr. THOMSON, of Kingland Road, recovered 599l. 10s. of the PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, for the loss he sustained in a fire as long since as April last. The office had resisted the claim, on the pretence that the defendant had not effects to the amount on the premises; the contrary, however, was proved, to the satisfaction, of the Jury.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, February 25, 1797.

Stocks, at this present moment, are lower by 2 per cent. than they have ever been at any former period; and a gloom still hangs over the market, that threatens a still farther depression.

BANK STOCK was, on the 26th of last month, at 146; on the 3d ult. it fell to 141½; again on the 17th, to 137½; and, on Thursday last, 23d, was as low as 133.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th ult. were 82½ fell till 3d ult. to 80 3-8; again, to 17th, to 78 7-8; and were yesterday, the 24th, at 77 3-8.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 27th last month, at 55½; fell till 3d ult. to 54 5-8; again, till 13th, to 53 1-8; and were yesterday, 24th, at 51 1-8.

NEW EXCHEQ. BILLS are 2½ disc.

NEW LOAN, at 10 per cent disc.

N.B. In consequence of the extreme scarcity of cash, the Privy Council, on the 26th, transmitted an order to the Bank of England, to forbear issuing any more cash in payment, till proper measures should be adopted for maintaining the means of circulation.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.]—Lord viscount Montague to Miss F. Manly, of Bead's Hall, Essex.

Ch. Cunningham, esq. commander of the Clyde man of war, to Miss Praby, daughter of commissioner P. of Chatham.

At Marybone church, W. Copins, esq. of Alington, Norfolk, to Miss Turton.

A. McKenzie, esq. of Beaver's-street, to Miss Piper, of Colyton House.

Mr. Parker, a respectable silversmith, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Hilcock, of Cheapside.

J. Healy, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Mowburn.

R. Poole, esq. of Beaumaris, North Wales, to Miss Atkinson.

J. Tiffen, esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Sandford.

N. Malcolm, jun. esq. of Upper Seymour-street, to Miss Orme, of Lamb Abbey, Kent.

At Wanstead, J. Hobbs, esq. of Spitalfields, to Miss Jackson.

R. Norman, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss Ewart, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

J. Jackson, esq. of Holles-street, secretary to vice admiral lord Keith, to Mrs. Christian, daughter of the late gen. Goreham.

The hon. Mr. Dundas, son of lord D. to lady C. Beauchere, daughter of the duke of St. Alban's.

W. Louttit,

W. Louttit, jun. esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Withers, of Bromley, Kent.

J. Powell, esq. of Berners-street, to Miss M. A. Bishop, of Soho-square.

Gen. Souter, of the marines, to Miss A. Forde.

Sir J. Kennaway, bart. of Efcott, Devon, to Miss C. Amyatt, daughter of J. A. esq. M.P. for Southampton.

Capt. R. Fitzgerald, of the 68th reg. to the hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart.

Died.—At his house in Walbeck-street, Cavendish-square, R. Hinde, esq. In Westminster, aged 67, Madame Barce, so named from dealing in Barcelona nuts and apples; a constant attendant in the lobby of the house of peers, where she served their lordships with fruit for upwards of 26 years. Mrs. Sayer, of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. At Tottenham, J. Greaves, esq. W. Hitchinson, esq. of Bryanston-street, agent for the island of Jamaica. At Chelsea, Mrs. Farquharson. At her house in Gower-street, Mrs. Bentley. In Grosvenor-square, lady Ann Conolly. At his house at Walworth, aged 71, H. Keane, esq. Mr. Holder, apothecary, of Norfolk-street, Strand. At her house near Hemel-Hempstead, Elizabeth, ex-wife of Marchmont: her husband, who died three years ago, made a distinguished figure in the opposition formed against sir Robt. Walpole. Aged 72, W. Moore, esq. principal keeper of Hyde Park. At his sister's house at Clapham, S. Home, esq. At Greenwich, P. Fournereau, esq. In Panton-square, J. Lees, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow. Near Leicester-square, Mr. W. Walker, attorney. Aged 22, Mrs. Dalrymple, of Manchester-street. At Woolwich, capt. D. Vance, of the invalid battalion, royal artillery. Aged 59, Mrs. Davies, of Bond-street. At Uxbridge, Mrs. Cates, wife of Mr. C. surgeon. Mrs. E. Dampier, of Milman-street, Bedford-row. At Hampstead, Mrs. Errington, relict of the late justice E. Capt. J. P. Clark, of Ratcliff Cross. Mr. Holmes, watch-maker, of the Strand. At Kentish Town, Mr. J. Pary. Mr. T. Daly, of Holborn.

Aged 70, J. Croft, esq. Clerk of the journals and engrossments in the house of lords, for upwards of 40 years, to the duties of which employment he paid indefatigable attention. Mr. Jeffries, brewer, of Old-street. J. W. Wilson, esq. of Sloane-street, late of Hurton upon Trent. Mrs. Blacklow, eldest daughter of Stephen Lushington, esq. At Waltham-street, Mrs. Pawlor, eldest daughter of commissioner F. At Kingland, aged 69, J. Ufford, esq. one of the commissioners of the land-tax. The hon. and rev. J. Ellis Agar, brother to lord viscount Clithen. A. Bimbley, esq. of Mans Place, Sloane Street. In Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, J. Booth, esq. the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a process entirely original. In an obscure apartment, Moor-fields, the once celebrated Mrs. Rudd. Of want in the King's Bench prison,

Mr. W. Greenwood, eldest son of a gentleman of considerable property, near Leeds. E. Bright, esq. of Parson's Green. The widow Heard, of Drury Lane Theatre. At Clapham, S. Proudfoot, esq. At Edmonton, T. Theed, esq. Aged 72, Mrs. Lockheed, formerly of the Strand. W. Wilton, esq. merchant, of Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields. At Ealing, the lady of Sir C. Morgan. In Craven Street, Major T. Green, late commander of the 25th battalion of seapoys, Bengal. At Islington, Capt. R. Orr, of Norfolk, Virginia. At Waltham-row, Mr. J. Venning, of Milk Street, Cheap-side. Mr. W. Morris, Tanner, of Southwark. At her house, in Upper Grove, north Street, Mrs. C. Pennant. At her house, in Gower Street, Mrs. Bentley, widow of T. B. esq. late of Tunham Green. At his house, at Epfom, the rev. and learned J. Parkhurst (of whom a particular account shall appear in our next.)

Aged 73, T. White, esq. At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Carpué. Mrs. Anstie, of the Strand. Near Hackney, Mr. A. Young. Mrs. Follet, of the Salopian coffee-house, Charing Cross. Mr. F. Stone, of Holywell Street, Strand, robe-maker to the King. R. Wilson, esq. of Charles Street, Manchester Square. At Croydon, S. Robinson, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 73, Thomas Longman, esq. father of Mr. Longman, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, from which extensive business he retired, in 1792; and, during the long period which he conducted it, supported the character of an upright, honest man.

At his house in Pall Mall, in the 74th year of his age, James Doddsley, esq. many years a very eminent and respectable bookseller. He was the brother, the partner, and successor in the business, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert Doddsley, author of "*Trifles*," "*The Economy of Human Life*," "*Glencoe, a tragedy*," &c. At an early age, he was removed from his native place, Anston, in Nottinghamshire, to London, by his brother, who had settled as a bookseller in Pall Mall, and from that time till his death, a period of 60 years, he continued in the bookselling business. In 1758, in conjunction with his brother, he started that well-known work, *the Annual Register*, and continued to publish it till the year 1790, Mr. D. was particularly fortunate in his literary connections, and, in consequence, realized a very handsome fortune. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he sold no less than 18,000 of Mr. Burke's famous "*Reflections on the French Revolution*," with no considerable advantage, however, to himself, as the profits were exactly accounted for to the author. In the year 1782, he communicated to the Rockingham Administration, the plan of the Tax on Receipts, which, though troublesome to the Trader, has been productive of considerable revenue to the State.

In the Strand, aged 69, Mr. William Brown, another established and respectable bookseller.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in the arrangement of preliminary business relative to the Durham Farm, and a prospect is now afforded of completing an establishment which has been so long called for, and is so likely to promote the welfare of the community. The sum of 800*l.* has been already subscribed for the purposes of the society.

The expenses of the projected Durham Canal are estimated in Mr. Whitworth's Report, just published, at 79,000*l.* and the probable advantage to subscribers, calculated to amount to upwards of 20 per cent.

A correspondent of Mr. Hodgson's *Newcastle Chronicle* reprehends the very peevish mode of the distribution of lamps, in the streets of that opulent and populous borough; a parsimony the more culpable, as, according to his account, the inhabitants are often exposed to the dangerous alternative of flickering in the Tyne, or on the mud of its banks!

The Durham Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, at Darlington, offered a number of premiums, to be paid at their next annual meeting: to the farmer whose ground (not less than 150 acres) shall be judged to be in the most skilful mode of cultivation, and in the best condition, 10 guineas, or a silver cup of equal value; to the farmer who shall have laid down to grass, at his own expence, a piece of ground, not less than 10 acres, being a part of his farm, not less than 100 acres, so that at the end of three years such ground shall be judged to have been the most skilfully laid down, and shall have been used as pasture or meadow for the three preceding years, 5 guineas; for the best crop of turnips on a piece of fallow land, not less than 5 acres, by drill or other husbandry, and which shall not have had more than 10 two-wheeled short carts of dung spread on each acre thereof (except compost, which shall not have any dung mixed therewith) and which shall have been twice hoed, 3 guineas; for the greatest quantity and best in quality of rye-grass seed, which shall have been produced from two acres of land, 3 guineas; to any person who shall discover the cheapest and best method of destroying wild oats, 3 guineas; for the cleanest and best crop of winter tares, produced on 4 acres of ground, 3 guineas; for the cleanest and best crop of cabbages, produced on two acres of fallow ground, under the same restrictions of dung or compost as the turnip crop, 2 guineas; also, for the best stallion for harness or draught horses, which shall have been kept in the county, at one guinea

a mare for two seasons afterwards, 5 guineas; for the best stallion, for hunters or road horses, under the same restrictions, 5 guineas; for the best two-year old bull, which shall be kept in the county for cows two years afterwards, 5 guineas; and for the second best, 2 guineas; also, for the best breeding cow, in milk or with calf, bred either in Darlington or Stockton wards, and which shall be kept afterwards in the county as a breeding cow two years, 3 guineas; for the best heifer, with calf, subject to the same restrictions, 2 guineas; and for the best tup, subject to ditto, 3 guineas. The same premiums were also offered for the best breeding cow, heifer, and tup, that shall have been bred either in Chester or Easington wards. Different premiums of 4 and 5 guineas each, were also offered for bringing up the greatest number of legitimate children, without parochial assistance; and for diligence and fidelity exemplified in male and female servants.

It is in contemplation to make a canal from Stockton to Winton, that shall pass by Darlington and Staindrop, and have collateral branches extending to Pierfe Bridge, to Croft Bridge, and to Yarm; also, a branch which shall connect with the intended Durham Canal, and a farther extension of the line from Croft Bridge to Boroughbridge, that shall pass by Thirsk and Northallerton.

At Newcastle and Gateshead, last year, were 871 baptisms, and 662 burials, exclusive of the interments at the Ballast Hills, amounting to nearly 600; of the former, decreased 33, of the latter, 32.

Married.—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Seager to Miss M. Johnson. J. Healey, esq. to Miss M. E. Mewburn, of Stockton.

Died.—At Newcastle, Miss E. Robinson. Mr. Clang t. Mr. J. Bult. Mrs. Bell. Mr. J. Feamey. Mr. Archbold.

C. A. Atkinson, esq. alderman: of a worthy character. Walking, in company with his son, among his coal-works, at Dumfermline, Scotland, and proceeding to examine the mouth of an old pit, the timber on which he stood gave way, and precipitated him to the bottom, a depth of 40 fathoms. It was several hours before his mangled remains could be recovered.

At Sunderland, aged 76, Mrs. Young, sister of the late rev. Mr. Romaine, of London. Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. W. Irvine.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Craigg, and Mr. M. Robinson.

At Unthank, aged 59, Mr. W. Forster; many years principal agent to the late Sir W. and the present Sir T. Blackett, at Allenheads, and

and considered as the most skilful person in the knowledge of lead-mines of any in the North of England.

At Dunstan hall, Durham, Mr. Carr. At Bishop Wearmouth, J. Gibson, esq. At Durham, Mr. J. Rowtree. At West-Rainton, near Durham, Mrs. Slater. At Netherwitton, Northumberland, aged 91, Mrs. M. Thornton. At Walsingham, aged 70, Mr. G. Mitchell. At Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Deanham. At Stamfordham, Mr. T. Lawson.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Watton, of Bedlington: respected for the benevolence and liberality of his character, and his successful exertions of industry.

Mr. R. Meggison, of Yarm. At Alnwick-Abbey, Mr. Doubleday, esq. At Carlington, aged 80, Mr. O. Detchon. At How, in Enderdale, Mrs. Wright. At Cockle Park, Northumberland, Mrs. Scaife.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of patients admitted last year into the dispensary, at Kendal, was 1577; of whom 1468 were discharged, cured. The total number of patients admitted since the first establishment of the charity, Jan. 1, 1783, is 20,513. A suitable edifice has been lately erected for the purposes of the dispensary, with PNEUMATIC APPARATUS, and all other requisite medical articles.

It may be noticed, as a surprising instance of the present improving state of the town of Workington, that a piece of ground was lately sold there, by public auction, at the rate of £201. per acre: this was not a private speculation, as the ground was parcelled out into 19 lots, and fell into the hands of as many different persons.

At Kendal, last year, were 69 marriages, 189 baptisms, and 301 burials, of which 92 were by the small pox. In the months of November and December, alone, were 103 burials, of which 67 were by the small pox.

Married.—Mr. J. Robinson, of Whitehaven, to Miss M. Ritton, of Parton. At Lorton, the rev. W. Wright, of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Fletcher. At Kendal, T. Hinde, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Chambre, of Whitehaven.

Died.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Barns. Mrs. M. Wells. Captain M. Piper. Mrs. Clementson. Mr. P. Garrat. Mrs. Crooks.

At Distington, Mr. J. Stone. Near Penrith, aged 27, Mr. J. Potts. Near Hensingham, Mrs. Nicholson, a Quaker.

At Hesket, Newmarket, aged 33, Mr. H. Ralph; upright and punctual in business, ready in friendship, and possessing a mind independent and intelligent.

At Cockermouth, aged 77, Mrs. Atkinson. Near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Wood, jun. Near Workington, Mr. J. Holmes. In Abbey Holm, aged 21, Mr. J. Wile, surgeon.

LANCASHIRE.

From a report of the trustees of the Lying-in Hospital, at Manchester, lately published, it appears that the number of patients that were ad-

mitted from May 4, 1796, to Feb. 1, 1797, is 543; and that the total number of patients who have been either admitted into the house, or attended at their own homes, since the first establishment of the charity, is 4164.

At a late meeting of the lay payers, in the parish of Manchester, for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the deputy constable, it was decided, by a majority of 40 to 1, that the right of electing the deputy constable for the town, is and has been inherent in the electors, for the term of 150 years past (unless the constables shall agree to pay the deputies themselves); that the late constable (Mr. Stock) had been appointed and sworn to the office, with the usual salary and perquisites (150l. a year, and a house to live in); that the constables had pertinaciously refused to acknowledge the late deputy, and had persisted to employ Mr. Unite, who stood charged with committing the most flagrant acts of peculation and oppression; that if the right of election really lay with the constables, it was their duty to have vindicated Mr. Unite from the charges alleged against him, before they had again employed him; that as Mr. Unite had made no attempts to exculpate himself, although he neither wasted time, abilities, nor money for this purpose, the presumption of guilt of course attached to his conduct; and, finally, that the sum of 37l. 10s. stated to have been paid to Mr. Unite, be not allowed, and be erased from the constables' accounts. When the officers retired with their books, which was rather precipitately, the indignation of the meeting (by far the largest and most respectable that had ever assembled before on such an occasion) was expressed by hisses and groans. The enormous leys and expenditures of the township have been long a subject of complaint; and, together with the cruelties of the parish officers, in providing for the maintenance of the offspring of the poor, have been lately pointed out, in an interesting pamphlet, by Mr. BARTY*.

Three fires broke out, lately, at Manchester, within the space of a fortnight; in one of which, an extensive factory, which gave employment to several hundred hands, was entirely destroyed, including all its valuable machinery.

The canal from Manchester to Stockport was lately opened; as was also, some time before, the canal from Manchester to Ashton, and another from Manchester to Bolton. So general is the spirit of cutting canals in this quarter, that all the principal towns will probably be visited by water, in the course of a few years.

Three quarts of currants, equally fit for use, and of as fine a flavour as those pulled in the proper season, were gathered lately in a garden near Northwich.

A correspondent of Mr. BILLINGS's Liver-

* Mr. Unite has been offered 1000l. by a society to which he belongs, to enable him to prosecute Mr. Bartly, author of the above-mentioned publication, but has constantly declined making use of the offer.

Real advertiser, recommends to sea-faring persons the experiment of hanging out a line of cable over the stern of a vessel or boat in a rough sea, as this appendage has the faculty of making a very long wake, and will of course enable a vessel to *live* the better. Little danger is to be apprehended, as he observes, from a long sweeping swell of the sea; the mischief generally arises from over-hanging surges, which break in upon the vessel at once, and overwhelm it with water. He quotes several instances of long coils of rope, with pieces of wood at the end, being appended to vessels in tempestuous seasons, and of the extraordinary effects produced by the tow-line, in balancing the ship and lowering the swell immediately about it.

It may be mentioned as an example of the increasing intercourse between the sister kingdoms, that 5 new packets have been lately built at Liverpool, for the sole purpose of plying between the ports of Liverpool and Dublin.

A building is about to be erected at Liverpool, in addition to the asylum established for the benefit of the indigent blind, which shall be capable of accommodating a greater number.

From a report of the LANCASHIRE HUMANE SOCIETY, just published, it appears that there are upwards of 90 stations in Manchester, and other parts of the county, where the sets of apparatus, cases, drags, boards, &c. belonging to the society, are established; and that 27 medical gentlemen regularly tender their gratuitous assistance, to promote the ends of the charity.

At Chorley, last year, were 152 baptisms, and 41 marriages; of the former decreased 23, of the latter increased 11.

At Blackburn were 76 burials.

Married.—Mr. T. Walthew, jun. to Miss M. Lyon, of Liverpool. At Liverpool, Mr. W. Evans to Miss A. Robinson. Mr. R. Johnson to Miss S. Johnson. At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. S. Colman, of Leicester, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late G. S. esq. Lieut. Col. Chaytor, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, to Miss Marriot, of Smedley.

Died.—At Manchester, Mrs. Higham, school-mistress. Mr. Barker. Mrs. Broadhurst. Mr. S. Platt. Mr. W. Turner. Mr. Follerton. Mr. T. Rimmer. In Salord, Mr. Shaw; distinguished among his acquaintance by the title of "the friend of mankind."

At Liverpool, Mrs. Rylands, organist of St. Nicholas. Mrs. Stevenson. Mrs. Dobson. Mrs. Waterhouse. Mr. T. Chadwick. Mrs. M. Searisbrook. Mr. R. B. Baldwin. Mrs. F. Price. Aged 61, Mr. T. Cowell, many years clerk of St. Peter's. Mrs. Lee.

Mr. P. Lefchley, a native of Norway, but for some years past residing in Liverpool; of a respectable character, and inoffensive disposition.

At Blackburn, Mr. Holdsworth. Mr. V. Holden. Near Blackburn, Mrs. E. Eddlesome.

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At Lancaster, Mrs. Mason. T. Wright, M. D. Mr. J. Robinson. Mrs. Dodson. Mrs. Braithwaite.

At Everton, Mrs. Bennet. W. Clark, esq. gave his advice and assistance, gratis, to all who stood in need of the same. Mr. Widders, surgeon, of Altringham. Mr. J. Royle, of Wortley.

At Liverpool, aged 19, Mr. P. Middleton; exceeded by few of his years in literary endowments, vigour of mind, and engaging manners. Near Mosley, Mrs. M. Hulley. Near Bakewell, Mrs. Gardom. Mrs. Birch, of Stockport. Mrs. Hawkridge, of Toxteth-Park.

Aged 88, the rev. M. Worthington, M.A. Vicar of Childwall, and upwards of 60 years curate of Woodplumpton. Piety to God, benevolence to man, and charity to the poor, were the most striking features in his character, and few of his contemporaries outstripped him in these respects. He was well versed in the theory and practice of surgery, with which he often successfully assisted his neighbours, but always gratuitously. The last 20 years of his life were rendered comfortable, by the presentation of the vicarage of Childwall, and an annuity of 20l. bequeathed him, solely from a regard to his worth, by the hon. and rev. J. Stanley, rector of Winworth.

At Preston, Mr. R. Law. Miss Harrison. Mr. Tovey. Mr. Thielshill, an attorney, of good character. At Torrisholm, Mrs. E. Jackson. At Burnley, Mrs. Greenwood. At Rusholm, Mr. R. Wood. Mr. J. Antrobus, of Upper Ardwick. At Ordsall-hill, Miss Beckett.

YORKSHIRE.

From a report of the committee appointed by the mayor and commonalty of York, to make plans of the new bridge, proposed to be made over the Ouse, and of the intended improvements in the avenues on both sides of the river, it appears that the scheme is practicable, with far less inconvenience to the proprietors and owners of the houses, lands, &c. than could have been expected in a case of such importance; many of the houses being old and ruinous, and most of the owners being willing to sell outright. The corporation, with a view to raise the sums they have promised to contribute towards the charges of the undertaking, have agreed to discontinue the allowance to the lord mayor, who will also be obliged to discontinue, provisionally, the giving public entertainments, &c. These improvements will not only prove highly ornamental to the city, but will tend to enhance the value of land considerably on both sides of the river.

It

* The present bridge consists of 5 arches, the middlemost of which comprehends the surprising space of 81 feet, computed from the first spring of the arch. The reason of its being carried to such extraordinary dimensions, was to prevent a disaster similar to that which over-

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turned

It is worthy, however, of remark, that a correspondent of Mr. BLANCHARD'S York Chronicle maintains, that the corporation are *obliged*, by virtue of their original licence, granted by King Richard II., authorising them to purchase lands, of the annual value of 100*l.* &c. for the purpose, to keep in constant repair the bridges of Ouse and Foss; alleging, that the value of the rents have gradually increased, and that the bridges being well built, of stone, have not called for so large an expenditure in repairs; that the funds originally appropriated to the repairs of the bridges, have been consolidated with the other corporate funds, and a number of salaries out of them allowed to the lord mayor, and the corporate servants, to defray the expences of entertainments, &c.

A fund is about to be raised in Hull, for the purpose of lending small sums of money, and otherwise assisting poor tradesmen, of respectable character, on a plan similar to that established by Dean Swift, in Dublin.

In Sheffield, last year, were 447 marriages, 1536 baptisms, and 1260 burials.

In Hull were 533 marriages, 525 baptisms, and 629 burials.

Married.—At Hull, Mr. E. Dymoke, to Miss M. Bine. Mr. S. Priestley, of Leeds, to Miss Jones, of Caernarvon.

Died.—At Leeds, Mr. Topham. Mrs. Wilson. Mr. J. Atkuth. Mr. T. Hardetty. Mr. B. Waugh. Mrs. Hindle. Mr. J. Lawrence. Mr. J. Hartley.

Near Leeds, Mr. R. Wright. Mrs. Smith. Mrs. E. Rhodes: endeared to her friends by the meekness of her temper, the pleasantness of her conversation, and the consistency of her deportment.

At Hull, aged 64, Mrs. Bramwall. Aged 35, Mr. Brookes. Mrs. Buttery. Mrs. Holland. Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. E. Jennings. Mr. T. Lee, school-master: his mother dying a few weeks before, had left the whole of her property to another person, which affected him to such a degree, that he fell into an incurable melancholy, which occasioned his death. Near Hull, Mrs. Cornelius.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Needham. Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Lister. Suddenly, Mr. A. Jenkinson: a few days before, his grandson, a boy at school, dropped down dead, when playing with his school-fellows, without evincing any previous symptoms of indisposition. Mrs. Arnold, a few weeks after the death of her husband.

At Scarborough, the rev. J. Hewetson, curate. Aged 63, Mrs. E. Kirby. Mr. P. Mackintosh.

At Whitby, Mr. A. Burn.

At York, aged 54, Mr. J. Hudson.

turned the old bridge, in the year 1564, when, in consequence of a sudden thaw succeeding to a severe frost and snow, two arches were broken down, 12 houses, erected on the bridge, were overthrown, and 12 persons, in consequence, fell into the river, and were drowned.

At Malton, Mr. J. Dale. Mrs. Cotes, of Shipton. Near Sheriff-Hutton, W. Hardwicke, esq. Mrs. Cowderoy, of Patrick Brompton. At Mirfield, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Lucas, of Huddersfield. Near Barnsley, Mr. Day.

At Henderwell, the rev. J. Robinson, curate; in high estimation among his parishioners, for the propriety of his conduct, and his close attention to religious duties. At Eryholme Place (N. R.) Mrs. Maynard. Mr. Atkinson, of Thorp, near Almondbury. Near Epworth, Mr. R. Peat, a friend of the poor. At Wighill, Mrs. Salter.

Mrs. Parker, of Halifax, amidst the lamentations of the numerous poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress. At Bamsey, Mr. R. Hilton. Near Barnsley, Miss S. Garlick. A. Balme, esq. of Bradford. Miss H. Simpson, of Beverley.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Hawkefworth. Mrs. Bamhall. Mr. T. Roome. Mr. P. Justice. Miss Bower. Mr. R. Spurr, of an unblemished character, mild in his manners, and regular in his moral conduct. Mr. W. Hale.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the last quarter-sessions, held at Eorum, for the parts of Kesteven, Joseph Tye, a blacksmith, was tried on a charge of uttering seditious expressions, *damning the King*, in public company, and *asserting that kings are of no use*, &c. He was adjudged to solitary confinement, in Lincoln jail, for the space of 12 months; no person being permitted to visit him, unless the turnkey, to bring him his victuals; and at the expiration of that time to enter into recognizance, himself in 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each, for his future good behaviour.

The earl of Exeter has just completed two threshing machines, on a new principle, each of which is competent to thresh 30 quarters of wheat daily, with a power adequate to that of two horses or oxen.

Married.—Mr. W. Ofler, attorney, to Miss Lely, daughter of Mr. L. attorney, of Grantham.

Died.—At Lincoln, Mr. W. Ritchenman. Aged 75, Mrs. Banks. Aged 35, Mr. S. Wright.

Near Grantham, aged 21, Miss E. Whalley. At Horbling, aged 73, Mr. T. Hardy. At Burgate, aged 101, Mr. J. Stowers. At Spillby, Mrs. S. Enderby. Mr. Goodall, of Market-Deeping. At Alford, Mr. R. Flint. At Blatherwick, aged 70, the rev. E. Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle, Northampton. At Bolton, Mrs. C. Lindsey, wife of the hon. and rev. C. L. and only daughter of T. Feydell, esq. M. P. for that borough.

At Stamford, with the serenity and fortitude of a Christian, Mrs. Peat, wife of Mr. P. printer of the STAMFORD MERCURY. Mrs. Young. Aged 80, Mrs. G. Allen, sister of Mr. alderman A.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The works for improving the navigation of that branch of the river Trent which runs by Newark,

Newark, and which extends from the Upper Wear, to the Crankleys, in the parish of South Muskham, have been lately completed.

At Nottingham, last year, were 1015 baptisms, and 699 burials; of the former increased 19, of the latter decreased 360.

Married.] At Bingham, Lieut. Eminson, 16th L. D. to Miss Timm. At Rolleston, W. Wyld, esq. of Southwell, to Miss Edwards.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mrs. Dennison, wife of Robert Dennison, esq. a respectable manufacturer of that town. Mr. J. Rigley, of Long Row. Mr. Little, an eminent surgeon, and highly esteemed by his friends. Mr. Hervey, mathematical instrument maker. Mrs. Calton, in Wheelgate.

At Newark, Mr. J. Midgley, of the Kingstone arms inn. At Staunton, Mrs. E. Charlton, daughter of the late J. S. C. esq. At Newark, Mrs. Cheales. At Arnold, Mr. Trewwan.

DERBYSHIRE.

In the parish of Tibshelf, which does not contain 100 houses, there are now living between 70 and 80 persons, all of whom are upwards of 60 years of age; among these, 4 have nearly reached the age of 100, 13 have passed the age of 80, and 22 that of 70.

Died.]—At a very advanced age, Sir Rob. Burdett, bart. of Foremark, who served the office of high sheriff as long since as 1738.

W. Mather, esq. of Spondon. Mr. E. Morley, of Hortley. At Derby, 54, Mr. T. Hancock. At West-Hallam, 81, Mrs. Handley. Mrs. Gardom, of Bunnell. Aged 73, Mr. T. Southern. Mr. W. Hopkinson, of Derby.

CHESHIRE.

The works on the canal, extending from Beeston Brook to the Wirral branch of the Ellesmere Canal, near Chester, and proceeding from thence to Liverpool, have been lately completed in a masterly style of execution, by Mr. FLETCHER.

Married.] Mr. J. Antrobus, of Elton Hall, to Miss Jenkins, of Belgrave. At Hanthill, Mr. Vickers, of Dublin, to Miss Dod, daughter of the late R. D. esq. Mr. T. Ryder, Marston F. to Miss Bromfield, of Northwich. Mr. R. Leversage, of Nantwich, to Miss Nixon. In Chester, Mr. W. C. Jones, printer, to Miss L. Lumber.

Died.] At Altrincham, Mr. Widdens, surgeon. Mr. John Tiltone, attorney, of Congleton. At Nantwich, Mr. Robinson, many years deputy constable. At Knutsford, aged 77, Mr. T. Morland. At Hargrave, aged 84, Mr. John Dod. In Chester, aged 76, Mrs. Newcomen. Mr. S. Platt. Mrs. Hall, of Crane-street.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, to petition Parliament for an exemption from the operation of the pending Poor Bill, the following declaration was made, and sanctioned by the unanimous assent of the meeting: "that in the course of twelve years

since the first establishment of the poor houses at Shrewsbury, the sum of 19,350l. 13s. 6d. had been saved to the town by a reduction of the poor rates; that, besides this sum, 2000l. had been taken from the rates, and appropriated to the building of Montford and Meole bridges; and, also, that the first parochial levy for the navy, together with the sums requisite for defraying the charge of militia-men's families, had been expended from the same fund—while, in the same space of time, the poor rates of Manchester, Norwich, Birmingham, and other considerable towns, had increased to more than double the amount." For the particulars relative to this institution, we refer our readers to Mr. Wood's pamphlets.

Married.] J. James, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hughes, of Pontesford. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Roberts, mercer, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Sandford. Mr. John Meredith. Mrs. E. Edwards. Mrs. Taylor, of Cross Hill. Mrs. Payton.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Foulkes, surgeon. At the Hay, in Alveley, Mrs. Honora Glaze. At Shawbury, Mr. Hazledine. At Whitchurch, Mrs. Weld.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. O. Hall, to Miss Goodwin, both of Milford. W. Yates, esq. of Bury, to Miss Robinson, of Newcastle. The rev. Mr. Carlow, of Betley, to Miss Ford, of Newcastle.

Died.]—At Litchfield, 68, alderman C. Robinson. Aged 93, Mr. W. Deekin, late of Cotton Hill. Aged 91, Mr. J. Thompson, of the same place. At Newcastle, Mrs. Fenton. Same place, Mr. alderman Watkiss. Also Thomas Fenton, esq. suddenly, at the age of 73. Aged 83, widow Ridley. Aged 79, Mrs. Bourne.

At Tixall, the hon. lady Smythe, of Aston Burnell, Shropshire. At High-Owen, 75, Mrs. Parkes.

At Stafford, 29, Miss F. Fernyhough.

At Aldridge, Mrs. Wakeman. At West-Bromwich, Mr. Bailey Brett. In the Friary, Litchfield, after a lingering illness, Mrs. John Norbury, wife of the rev. J. G. N. and most deservedly lamented by her family and friends.

Mr. John Wood, of Brown-hills, near Burslem, whose death was attended by the following melancholy circumstances:—Mr. Oliver, a respectable surgeon and apothecary, of Burslem, had for a considerable time past entertained a strong attachment for Miss Wood; but the connection on some account being disagreeable to the family, Mr. Wood some time since forbade Mr. O. to enter his house. Mr. O. could not bear with patience this rude behaviour and disappointment, and resolving to seek satisfaction, he went to Mr. W's house early on Friday morning, the 27th of January, before Mr. W. was up, and sent one of the servants to say, that he, Mr. Oliver, wished to speak with him. Mr. W. immediately dressed himself, went down into his counting house, and sent his clerk into the

parlour, with the money to discharge a small bill he owed Mr. Oliver—Mr. Oliver, however, informed the clerk, that the business he had to settle must be done with Mr. Wood himself; the clerk immediately delivered his message to his master, who went to Mr. O. when the latter presented his bill, and soon after pulled out a brace of pistols from his pocket, while Mr. W.'s back was turned; the clerk seeing them, asked, what those were for? At that moment Mr. W. turned towards Mr. O. who instantly levelled one pistol at Mr. W. and the other at himself: that pointed at Mr. W. immediately went off, and shot him through the body. The clerk then knocked the other pistol out of his hand, before it was discharged.—Mr. Wood exclaimed, "Sir, you have killed me!" Mr. Oliver replied, "It is what I intended." The family being alarmed, a surgeon was sent for; Mr. O. told them it was useless, as Mr. W. would be a dead man in two hours: "and I too," said Mr. Oliver, "shall be dead before I leave this room;"—at that instant he put something into his mouth, which it appeared afterwards was poison; but this second attempt to destroy himself was frustrated; for although it made him extremely ill, yet the dose being too strong, he threw it off his stomach.—Mr. Wood languished till the following Monday, when he expired. Mr. O. was committed to Stafford jail.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Fifty pounds were lately presented to the Leicester Infirmary, by a young lady, being the sum tendered to her as a consideration for withdrawing a proceeding in the Spiritual Court, for *jeopardy*, against another lady.

An application is intended to Parliament, for powers to extend the line of the Ashby Canal, from Ashby Wolds to the river Trent, at Burton, and from thence to communicate with the rivers Trent and Mersey, at Shotton; and also to alter and amend the present Ashby Canal, so far as relates to those branches of it which extend from Ashby Wolds to the Lime Works, at Ticknall and Cloughhill. This canal continues to proceed with a spirit of attention, &c. highly creditable to its conductors.

Married.] At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. Samuel Collins, of Nicholas Street, Leicester, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late George S. esq. of Manchester. At Leicester, Mr. Hillier, of the Roxburgh dragoons to Miss Gibson, of the Dolphin. Same place, John Mansfield, jun. esq. of Birstall House, one of the partners in the LEICESTER BANK, to Miss Ward, of Thorney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire.

At Banbury, the rev. J. Lane, of Hinckley, to Miss A. Dury, of B.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Waer Ruding, son of Water Ruding, esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester, to Miss J. Smith, daughter of the late G. S. esq. of N. adras.

At Leicester, Capt. Thantou, of the 17th L. D. to Miss Spooner, of the Blue Bell inn.

At Gretna Green, Mr. T. Farmer, surgeon, of Southwell, to Miss Toddington, of Medburn, Leicestershire.

At Bredon, Mr. Collet, to Mrs. Wildman. The rev. C. Humphrey, of Loughton, to Miss M. Brown, of Stratton le Fields.

Died.]—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organist of that place: the facetiousness of his manners, united with general good conduct, gained him the esteem of a numerous and very respectable acquaintance. At an advanced age, David Greene, well known by the name of *Shanny Morgan*: he lived upwards of 40 years in the service of Mr. Cobley, of Leicester.

At Wimeiswold, 67, Mr. Filher, an eminent farmer and grazier: the sorrowful appearance of a large concourse of people at his funeral, gave ample testimony of his worth as a neighbour.

At Loughbro', 38, Mr. W. Blunt, of the Green Man. Same place, Mr. John Ella, jun. Also, aged 20, Mr. W. Adams, son of Mr. Adams, bookseller.

At Tilton on the Hill, the rev. Thomas Clulow.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Uppingham, aged 26, Mr. G. Sison. Same place, 57, Miss E. Parker. At Castleton, advanced in years, Mr Hunt, an eminent farmer. At Belton, 84, Mrs. Claypole.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At West-Wrattin, G. Haylock, esq. to Miss Brown.

Etc.] At Cambridge, 40, Mr. F. Caney. Miss Comings. The rev. T. Wilson, M. A. vicar of Soham. Aged 92, Mrs. Raker, of Drinkstone. Mrs. Filby, of Snalewell. Near Newmarket, 42, Mrs. Sawyer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.]—At Stanwick, Mr. Thomas Gow, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Locker. Mr. Hume, of Watford-Hall, to Miss Floyd, of Swinford.

Died.]—Suddenly, at Oundle, Mr. Jenks. At Peterborough, 61, Mrs. M. Brown.

At Blisworth, after a long illness, the rev. N. Trotter, many years rector of that place, and of Thelluson, Leicestershire.

At Weilton Favell, of a complication of disorders, of 7 years continuance, aged 75, the rev. Robert Knight, M. A. rector of that parish 37 years.

A Northampton, the rev. Dr. Goodday, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Aged 18, Master Theophilus Beynon, son of Mr. B. comedian. W. Steer, esq.

At Drayton, near Banbury, Mrs. Derby, wife of E. Derby, esq. and eldest daughter of the late rev. Dr. Knowlers. At Banbury, 80, Mr. Lambert. At Marston Trusswell, 89, Mrs. A. C. Barwell, relict of H. B. esq. At Hargrave, the rev. J. Strong, aged 80, and 49 years the rector of that parish; his memory will ever claim the highest veneration among his parishioners. At Weilton-Hall, J. Adams, esq. At Willingbro', 56, Mr. John Vials, of the Angel.

Angel. Same place, 37, Mr. L. Barker, eldest son of Mr. R. B. At Whilton, Mr. E. Masters.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Painter, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Green, of Northfield. Rev. Mr. Faraday, to Mrs. Baxter, both of Birmingham. Mr. H. Coft, jun. to Miss H. Brooks, both of Birmingham. At Rugby Mr. R. Scot, to Miss Bullck. At Charlecote, after a courtship of *fifty years*, John Brown, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, to Miss Anson, of that place. After a courtship of *forty-eight hours*, Mr. Taylor, of Surfleet, to Miss Bradley, of Heckington. At Nuneaton, Mr. C. Greatrex, of Coventry, to Miss Munday.

Died.]—At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Thacker, Mr. John Twigg. Mr. Richardson. Mrs. Burgeis. Mr. J. Venning, partner in the house of Harris and Venning. At Harborne, aged 73, Mr. W. Allen, and 17, Miss Allen, his grand-daughter. At Erdington, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. J. H. of Birmingham. —At Birmingham, Mr. T. Morris; aged 83, Mr. Joseph Smith; Mr. W. Sheward, of Fazeley-street; Mr. John Eld. Near Camp Hill, Mr. J. Collins, jun. At Warwick, Mrs. Reynolds.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—In Worcester, Mr. B. Bunn, to Mrs. E. Harcourt.

Died.]—At Dudley, aged 79, Mr. T. Ford. At Lincomb, 74, Mrs. Collev. In the Tything, 91, Mrs. Iddy. At Kidderminster, Mr. Hill. Mr. Caldwell, of Wribbenhall. At Beoley, Mr. W. Sheward. At Ledbury, Mrs. Bennett. Mr. Williams, of Leigh. At Wick, 73, Mr. Thomas Beesley, one of the people called quakers. In Worcester, 72, Mrs. Hornsloe, of Friar's-street; in the house of industry, Joyce Pardo, 103, in the full possession of her faculties. At Mr. Jones's, in the London Road, 21, Mr. Richard Hill. Aged 74, Mrs. Rowning, relict of T. R. esq. At Bewdley, Mr. James Brestord, teacher of the mathematics; who, under every disadvantage of birth and fortune, was an instance of great intellectual attainment. Scarcely assisted by any introduction, even in reading or writing, he made a very uncommon proficiency in philosophy and mathematics. At the age of 17, he applied himself to the study of algebra, without any other assistance than he could derive from a few books, which chance threw in his way. In this science his knowledge became accurate and extensive: from it he was led to an acquaintance with the writings of Sir Isaac Newton, some of whose works he purchased, as soon as the savings of a very scanty income would permit; and was enabled, by unremitting assiduity to become a self-taught master of the more abstruse parts of mathematics, of the doctrine of fluxions, of astronomy, of optics, and of every branch of experimental philosophy; —he was at once the philosopher and the christian; his inflexible integrity, his undeviating rectitude of conduct, shone conspicuous; and

his temperance was exemplary; —his time was constantly employed either in the improvement of himself, or doing good to others.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Chipping Sodbury, the rev. G. Hayward, to Miss Nicols, daughter of the rev. Mr. N. Mr. Moore, to Miss Yeates, of Barnham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—At Crick, near Chepstow, Mrs. S. Lewis.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. R. Bush, jun. son of R. B. esq. of Tracey park, to Miss Adams, daughter of J. A. esq. of Brington.

Died.]—At Gloucester, Mr. T. Andrews. At Kemble, Mrs. Cox, lady of C. W. C. esq. Mr. Jones, of Cheltenham. Mrs. Pearce, of Tewksbury, wife of Mr. P. post-master, with the character of a truly good woman. At Alderbury, Mrs. Leigh, wife of the rev. T. L. Aged 92, Mrs. Hopkins, of Clowerwall, possessed of an even cheerful temper, and a benevolent disposition. At Tilt-down-house, Miss M. Jones, youngest sister of Lieut. Col. P. Purnell. In Painwick parish, Mrs. Newland, a constant and liberal benefactress to the poor, and greatly respected by all her acquaintance. Near Coleford, 109, Mrs. M. Reynolds; to the last hour of her life, she retained her speech and memory. At Stanton, 109, Mrs. Church; —this venerable woman retained the use of speech, hearing, and memory, to the last; her voice being full, clear, and distinct, till within a short period previous to her decease. She had been blind, however, for some years past, and derived a part of her maintenance from Emanuel's hospital, in London, receiving a pension of 10l. per annum. She was a native of the county of Monmouth. She had a distinct recollection of the rejoicings which took place at the time of the accession of queen Anne to the crown, in 1702. In one house lived the old lady, her daughter, her grand-daughter, and her grand-daughter's children, comprising *four generations*, under the same roof! It is singular, that her death was at last precipitated, in consequence of her falling down stairs, some weeks prior to that event; and but for this circumstance, her life would probably have been lengthened out to a still greater term of years.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Oxford, aged 73, M. W. Brown, formerly a considerable farmer.

At Steple-Aiton, Mr. Kenning, surgeon, after a confinement of two years, in consequence of a paralytic seizure. He was upwards of 60 years of age, during the whole of which his conduct was so prudent and amiable, that he literally never created himself an enemy, nor lost a friend.

Aged 32, Mr. J. Padbury, of Banon. Mr. R. Monboute, of Henley upon Thames. Master E. Foley, second son of the hon. A. Foley, of Hazeley Court. Near Burford, Mrs. Tee.

BEDFORD-

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late quarter-sessions for the county, held at Bedford, the magistrates ordered an entire abolition of every fee which the jailors have hitherto received by a prescriptive claim from the prisoners. At the same sessions the DUKE OF BEDFORD, the EARL OF OSSOLY, and Mr. WHITBREAD, took their seats on the bench.

In consequence of some considerable sums of money having been bequeathed by the late Mr. Whitbread to the county, and among other purposes for that of building and maintaining a county infirmary, at Bedford, this benevolent measure is intended to be carried into execution without delay.

Married.] At Amptill, Mr. Green, attorney, to Miss Russell.

HERTS.

Married.]—At Tring, J. Rolf, esq. aged 83, to Miss Turner, of Ewell, Surrey. At Radwell, J. M. Gourgas, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss P. Sampson.

Died.]—At Totteridge, Mrs. E. Gildart, relict of the late F. G. esq.

ESSEX.

The Essex Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, at Chelmsford, offered the following premiums, for the ensuing year, to be adjudged at their next general meeting: to the person who shall exhibit the best cart stallion, colt, aged only three years, and his own property, a silver medal; to the exhibitors of the best bull, and the best ram, each two years old, the property of the persons exhibiting, a silver medal each; to the exhibitor of the best bear, one year old, and the property of the person exhibiting, a silver medal; and to the person who shall, in the course of the ensuing summer, wean and rear the greatest number of calves within the county, in proportion to the number of acres he shall have in his possession, a silver medal. Eight guineas were also delivered to the chairman of the several district committees, to be distributed by them, as formerly, at discretion. Ploughing, however, was recommended as the most important object of improvement, in which the candidates were to be expressly confined to *depth and time of performance*, and the space for trial was not to be less than half an acre.

Died.] Mr. Chalkely, of Coggeshall. Miss Lilly, of Brentwood. Mr. R. Clarence, of Bardfield. Mr. T. Nodes, of ditto. Mrs. Vatchell, of Auberies. At Fawkesburne, Mrs. Gower. At Thorp Hall St. M. Leake, esq. one of the deputy registrars in Chancery. Mrs. Milbank, of Springfield. Mrs. Hurral, of Felsed. Mrs. Warner of Writtle. Aged 74, Mr. King, of ditto. Mrs. Holmes, of Chelmsford. Near Battle Bridge, Mrs. Peacock. At Colchester, aged 85, Mr. W. Brockway, a Quaker. Mrs. Kerfeman. Mrs. Keymer. Mrs. J. Abbot, of Roxwell. Mr. T. Spurgeon, of Hatfield. Mrs. M. Mead, of Billericay. Mr. J. Oakley, of Halstead.

At Thaxted, Mr. J. Smith. Mrs. Mason. Mrs. Woolley, who was found dead in her bed, though she was well apparently the evening

before. Mr. Cock, in consequence of a white swelling gathering on his knee, for which he suffered amputation, and expired instantly.

NORFOLK.

A snake, which measured five feet in length, and nearly three feet in circumference, was lately discovered on the grounds of a farmer, in the parish of Duckleborough.

The magistrates of the county have instructed the representatives in parliament to oppose the pending Poor Bill, which they declare to be, in their opinion, impracticable, and not calculated to produce the benefit intended by it.

At Norwich, last year, were 897 baptisms and 1047 burials.

Married.]—At Giffing, Mr. J. Hunt, surgeon, to Miss S. Gilbert; the festivity was ennobled by a donation from the bridegroom, of a good dinner to 96 poor persons. At Hingham, Mr. P. Bringlew, surgeon, to Miss C. Rath, of East Dereham. T. M. Cafe, esq. of Lynn, to Miss S. Cafe, of Great Fransham. At Norwich, Mr. W. Foster, attorney, to Miss Foster. W. Nice, esq. of Bulmer, to Miss Long.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 85, Mrs. A. Bradbrook. Mrs. Cubitt. Aged 48, Mr. J. Kemp. Aged 54, Mr. S. Colkett, surgeon, diligent in his professional duties, and respectable in private life. Aged 29, Mr. W. Chesnutt. Aged 59, Mr. T. Vaughan. Aged 58, Mr. J. Self. Aged 63, Mr. W. Booth. Aged 54, Mr. J. Brett. Aged 80, Mr. S. Freeman. Mrs. Sandby, lady of the rev. G. S. chancellor of the diocese, and D. D. Near Norwich, aged 76, J. Robson, gent. At Lynn, Mr. Haws, keeper of the gaol. At Wood Norton, aged 25, J. Garrat, gent. a respectable young man, and very charitable to the poor. Mrs. Bale, of Fakenham. Near Beccles, Mrs. Harling, and Mr. H. Warnes. At Beccles, Mrs. Primrose. Aged 76, Mrs. Griffin, of Munford. At Beaconsforth, Miss E. Kendle. At Wells, aged 91, Mr. J. Hill, sen. Aged 40, Mr. J. Caney, of Methwold. Aged 85, Mr. M. Fill, of Cottishall. Aged 29, Mrs. E. Brown, of Loddon. Mr. J. Lawrence, of Yarmouth, and aged 25, W. Burton, gent. Mr. J. Cushing, of Shipdam. Aged 36, Mrs. Lenein, of Swaffham.

SUFFOLK.

Lately, at a justice's sitting, at Ixworth, a respectable corn-merchant was sentenced to pay 40s. to the poor, and 73l. 10s. (the value of 60 coombs of wheat, lately purchased by him) to the prosecutor, for having used a greater measure than the Winchester bushel, of 8 gallons. No evidence of fraud appeared in this case, nor was any offence in a moral point of view attempted to be alleged (it being proved, that the defendant had invariably made use of this measure, both in buying and selling) but as the provisions of the statute were broken, the letter of the law did not leave the justices a power to act otherwise.

A bill has been introduced into parliament, for

for paving, lighting, cleaning, and otherwise improving the town of Ipswich, the charges of which are to be defrayed by an impost, to be laid on all coals imported into the harbour.

Died.] Aged 63, Mr. J. Cay, of Botesdale. Mrs. Sizer, of Woodbridge. Mr. J. Wynne, of Beck Row, Mildenhall. Near Bury, Mr. Osbourn.

SUSSEX.

Lately, a cow, near Lewes, being swollen, by feeding too greedily on hay, was opened, by a farrier, who took out of her two bulhels, the product of her excessive feeding: she was relieved by the operation, and recovered.

Died.] At Yapton, Mr. Staker. Miss Campton, of Danny. At East Bourne, Mr. Dutton. The rev. Dr. Pilkington, of Findon.

KENT.

Married.]—At Hawking, Mr. Kember, aged 65, to Miss A. Marsh, aged 17; a young lady possessed of a considerable fortune, with a person and accomplishments highly captivating. At Maidstone, the rev. W. Marsh, rector of Ruckenge, aged 79, to Mrs. E. Lys; this is the third time that each of the parties had entered into the matrimonial connexion. At Canterbury, Mr. J. Ellis, of Winbourn, Dorset, to Miss Twyman.

Died.]—At Canterbury, aged 69, Mrs. Baker. Aged 90, Mrs. Elwyn. Mr. E. Le Grand, surgeon; a promising young man, whose endowments would have done honour to a riper age. In the precincts of the cathedral, Mr. T. Young, a faithful and conscientious servant of the archdeacon. Aged 19, Miss M. Le Geyt. At Rochester, Mr. Halfhead, blind from his infancy. Aged 17, Miss Booth. Mr. Chalk. At Chatham, Mrs. Hudson. Aged 40, Mr. R. Irwin, oar-maker to the dock-yard. Mrs. Hudson. Mr. Maynard, jun. as he was writing in his counting-house, he complained of a pain in his breast, and falling down, he expired. At Margate, aged 22, Mrs. C. Manton. Near Margate, a Mr. Thompson, of London, who being in a single horse chaise, on a visit to Margate, the chaise was overturned, and he was killed on the spot. At Barham, aged 75, Mrs. C. Crofoer. Near Margate, aged 83, Mrs. S. Fagg. At Harborough-house, aged 59, Mrs. S. Littleton. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Mr. E. Smocket. At Minter, Thanet, Mr. A. Collard, sen. At Maidstone, Mr. J. Harris, gent. Mr. G. Andrews, of Folkstone. At Great Chart, aged 91, Mr. J. Tilmann. At Woodchurch, Mrs. Todd, of an innocent and irreproachable life and conversation as a woman, and of serious deportment as a christian. At Whitstable, Mr. E. Rigden, one of the company of dredgers. Mr. J. Rigden. Mrs. Harrison, within the space of five minutes, in consequence of a sudden rising in her throat. Mrs. Salisbury, aged 59. At Seafalter, Mrs. Seath. At Sherness, Mr. W. Shropfole, master mast-maker at the dock-yard. At Elham, Mrs. Nickols. Mr. Fuller, of Ash.

HAMPSHIRE.

The law of the tithes of hops has been clearly laid down by a legal decision, in a long-depend- ing cause between the lay impropiator of Farn- ham district, and the hop-planters of the same, viz. *that the tithes of hops shall be taken from the tenth bushel after having been picked, and not from the tenth bushel set out.* This decision has overturned the verdicts of several former juries.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester have lately granted a permanent annual increase to the stipends of the several minor canons, an addition, which, together with a recent exten- sion of patronage in their favour, makes a con- siderable improvement in their respective situa- tions.

Died.]—At Winchester, Mrs. Binfield. At Southampton, Mrs. Sanders. At Portsea, Mr. J. Courtney, and Mr. W. Ury, jun. T. Whele, esq. alderman of Portsmouth. Near Portsmouth, Mr. W. Fleet. At Basingstoke, aged 72, Mrs. L. Russell. At Midlington Place, Miss D. Budd. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 87, Mrs. Howe. The Rev. L. Kerby, rector of Caille Eaton. At Milford, Miss Spratt, of engaging manners, and an amiable disposition.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.]—At Reading, Mr. Haymes, a limner, after having resided there about three months, dying suddenly, and being a stranger in the town, his family connections could not be ascer- tained.

Near Wokingham, aged 77, Mrs. Cooper.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.]—At Salisbury, at his house in the Close, aged 85, the rev. Mr. Vanderplank, rec- tor of Ham and Honnington, ordinary of the county gaol, and for 60 years one of the vicars of the cathedral. Mr. Biggers. Mr. Batt.—Near Romsey, the rev. E. Fleet, rector of Tar- rant Gunville, of a very eccentric character. Near Amesbury, Mrs. Powell. At West Dean, 77, Mr. J. Webb, and Mr. T. Plowman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Bris- tol, convened for the purpose of framing an address to the King, expressive of a cordial ap- probation of the measures of Government, and concurrence in a vigorous prosecution of the war, &c. an amendment, suggesting "*dis- trust of the ability of ministers either to conduct the war, or to conclude a speedy and honourable peace,*" WAS CLEARLY THE SENSE OF A VERY LARGE MAJORITY. The meeting was re- markably tumultuous, and the mayor, and some others, who adhered to the original mo- tion, being unable to carry the same, withdrew, and signed their names to an address, declara- tory of their particular sentiments, in a sepa- rate meeting.

The clergy of Bristol (22 persons) have pub- lished an excellent address to the inhabitants, containing exhortations calculated for the pur- pose of stemming the torrent of vice and im- morality, inculcating a decent respect for the duties

duties of the sabbath, and intreating the magistrates to enforce a vigorous execution of the existing laws, &c.

A telegraph has lately been erected (at the expence of an individual) at Old Passage, on each side of the river Severn, which, according to a private signal, asks and answers questions in the space of about five minutes.

Died.]—At Bristol, Lieut. J. Evans, of the marines. Mr. J. Gmdner. Mrs. Twine. Mr. Cork. T. Harris, esq. alderman. Mr. Langston. Mrs. Cox. Miss H. Keasberry. Mr. N. Blannin, sen. for 50 years a master ship-builder. Mr. Terry. Aged 85, Mr. L. Watkins. Mrs. King. Mrs. Southcote. Miss M. Capel. Aged 80, Mr. T. Lloyd. Aged 95, Mrs. Andrews. Mr. P. Parry. The rev. R. Edwards, M. A. rector of Sampford Courtney, Devon, and fellow of King's college, Cambridge. Near Bristol, Mrs. Teall. J. King, esq. Aged 90, Mrs. J. Trout. At Bath, Mr. J. Owens. Aged 77, Mr. Huitson. Aged 68, Mrs. Ribbart. Miss C. Hopkins. Mrs. Gardiner. Mr. C. Day. Mr. Miller, attorney. Mr. Cank. Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Bond. Mr. Lilly, attorney. Aged 26, lady M. E. Millintown, wife of Lord Vif. M.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. J. Davis, of Exeter college, Oxon, to Miss E. Champ, of Steepleton.

Died.]—At Dorchester, aged 52, Mr. E. Oldis. At Warminster, E. Butler, esq. an eminent clothier, in consequence of sleeping in a damp bed. At Milverton, Mr. Tott. At Sherborn, aged 74, Mr. J. Chafie.

CORNWALL.

Died.]—J. St. Wootley, esq. M. P. for Bosciney. Aged 87, Mrs. Symonds, of Hart.

WALES.

This County has been thrown into no small alarm, by a partial descent made, on the 23d of February, near Milford Haven, by some troops from a French Frigate, a Corvette, and a Logger. —On the 24th, however, they were all so closely surrounded, as to be compelled to surrender prisoners of war.

Married.]—At Wrexham, Mr. Crewe, surgeon, to Miss Morrall. Also, Mr. Williams, draper, to Miss Gilpin, of Bertham.

Died.]—Aged 90, at Wood, Montgomeryshire, Mrs. Gethryn. At Rhosllanryhog, near Rhwabon, 98, Mrs. Pritchard. At Wrexham, Mrs. E. Evans, relict of Mr. J. E. merchant. At Coytreh ne, Glamorganshire, John Popkins, esq. an active magistrate of that district. At Llwyn Madock, Brecon, Mrs. Thomas, wife of E. T. esq. T. Bonfai, esq. son of Sir T. B. of Frontrath, Cardigan. At Pembroke, Mr. George Levi. At Tenby, Mrs. E. Lloyd.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1797.

The weather, during the month, has more resembled April than February, and vegetation, in consequence, is in a state of premature forwardness. In North Britain, and the northern counties, the late Frosts served as useful checks; but as little snow accompanied them, they considerably affected the WHEATS and TURNIPS. The latter have, in consequence, almost wholly failed; but the former, which before the frost were as promising as could be wished, are now reviving, and in many places exhibit again the most healthy aspect.

The plough has been busy the whole month, in fallowing, and in preparing the ground for barley, oats, &c. much of which are already sown. The sowing and drilling of Beans and Peas have also generally commenced, and a finer season for all those operations has seldom occurred.

The Turnips having so generally failed, inasmuch, that the keep of sheep per week has advanced from 4d. to 7d. a considerable number of Cattle and Sheep have been exposed to sale, and the markets have, in consequence, experienced a temporary declension. The Smithfield supply has been remarkably good, and chiefly from Norfolk and Suffolk; prices were on the decline on Monday last; Pigs, in particular, were remarkably low. If the present mild weather continues, a farther fall may be expected.

It is, notwithstanding, notorious, that there exists in all the breeding and grazing district, an actual scarcity of live stock; and nothing but a considerable diminution in the demand, can permanently diminish the prices in less than two or three years. The present prices of Beef and Mutton, in the markets of London and Glasgow, are from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Grain of all kinds has happily fallen considerably throughout the island. The average of Wheat, by the last general return, was 52s. 3d. In Mark-lane, the fall is particularly rapid.—Wool keeps its price, and is, in some respects, on the advance. The Leicestershire broad wool is worth 21s. per todd.—New Hops, in bags, fell in the Borough market, from 6l. to 7l.; in peckets, from 6½l. to 7½l. Yearlings, from 4½l. to 5½l.